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Korean Affairs Report

No. 89

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KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

No. 89

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N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NORTH'S POSITION ON UNIFICATION ISSUE OUTLINED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 4 May 80 p 6

[Article by Yu Kye-hwan: "Independence, Peaceful Unification and National Unity: A Program for Fatherland Unification Common to the South and the North"]

[Text] The unification of the divided fatherland, peacefully and based on the principles of independence and democracy, is the consistent position of our party.

We insist that interference by foreign powers in the internal affairs of our nation be ended, and that north and south sit down together to seek the means of national salvation and to chart together the nation's future.

Independent, peaceful unification is the will of the people and the national aspiration. It is also the wish of the world's people who hope for peace in Korea and for its peaceful reunification.

The three great principles of independence, peaceful unification and national unity espoused by our party reflect the will and aspirations of the people.

These three great principles were made known both here and abroad as a fatherland unification program common to north and south in the historic 4 July joint north-south communique, thus becoming a national milestone for unification of the fatherland and garnering official recognition, both here and abroad, as fundamental principles for solving the Korea Question.

The three great principles embody the essential demands associated with resolving the question of unification of our nation.

The issue of unifying our nation must be settled on the basis of the principle of independence.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows:

"The problem of unification of our nation is one that, as our people's internal problem, must be solved by Korean people themselves. Only when people's internal problems are solved by the people's own strength will the national interest and the intent of the people be served." ("OEGUK KIJJADURI CHEGIHAN CHILMUNE TAEHAN TAEDAP" [Responses to Questions Posed by Foreign Journalists] Vol 2, p 92)

Independent unification of the fatherland means having U.S. forces which are blocking the unification of our nation withdrawn, preventing outside powers from interfering in the internal affairs of our nation, and not drawing foreign powers into them.

Only when a given nation bears responsibility for, and executes the right of self-determination in solving, its own problems can it maintain national dignity and honor, and achieve independence and prosperity.

The masters of Korea are the Korean people and those that will solve the Korean question, too are those that are concerned--the Korean people. The problem of Korean unification is our nation's internal affair of rejoining severed bonds, a problem which falls under the application of the right of independence of our people.

No foreign power has the right to interfere in the internal affairs of our nation, or to take our place and resolve the problem of Korean unification. That our nation has been divided and unable to achieve unification up to now is the result of foreign interference and of the policy of dependence on the outside by the subservient forces.

Our people are a dignified people who look upon independence as being as precious as life itself, a wise, civilized and brave people capable of fully resolving the question of national unification of their own accord.

Only through the chuche capabilities of our people can the calamity of national division forced on us by foreign powers, be checked, and only by maintaining an independent position can the question of national unification be solved in conformance with the national interest.

The principle of independence reflects such basic demands arising in the solving of the unification issue.

The unification of our nation must be achieved by peaceful means.

Only through a peaceful solution to the Korea question can peace in Korea and Asia be preserved and national security be guaranteed.

The division of Korea resulted from outside factors and not from the national intent of the people.

Our people, who suffer the woes resulting from this division, all long for peaceful national unification and have no reason to fight each other, as Koreans, to unify the divided fatherland.

In South Korea, which has been converted into a U.S. military and nuclear base, military force is being increased, the introduction of military arms and the militarization of the economy are being promoted, antagonism against us is being fomented and military training strengthened--such are the primary factors which block a peaceful solution to the Korea question.

We have been consistently advocating achieving national unification by peaceful means. The series of proposals that we have advanced up to this point, including that for withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea, for an end to military escalation and the arms race, for a reduction in troops and armaments, and for cooperation in many fields and wide-ranged negotiations are all designed to preserve peace in Korea and to improve prospects for a peaceful solution to the unification problem. In the interest of peace in Korea and peaceful unification we have, moreover, proposed the conclusion of a peace treaty with the United States.

Only by relieving tension in Korea and by eliminating the overall factors which give rise to mistrust between north and south can the prospect of peaceful unification of the fatherland be opened.

The principle of peaceful unification reflects this demand.

Grand national unity is a fundamental guarantee for independent and peaceful unification.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows:

"In the struggle to unify the divided fatherland, communists of the north and nationalists of the south can unify and cooperate." ("Collected Works of Kim Il-song" Vol 7, p 280)

The nationwide character of fatherland unification demands that all patriotic elements in the north and the south disregard differences in political views and religious beliefs, that they unify as one, combining their strength and wisdom.

Although there are differences in ideologies and systems between the north and the south, there is no reason why this should dictate that they must forever live apart, sacrificing the national interest.

We have no intention of forcing our ideology on South Korea. It is our position that unification of the fatherland can be achieved even with the existing systems in the north and the south left intact. There is no reason that north and south cannot come together as long as differences in ideology and system do not present an obstacle to solution of the unification problem.

We can easily join together if, in the common national interest, we put behind us our mutual differences and emphasize the national interest.

In order to achieve national unity, social democratization must be realized in South Korea.

Under conditions where democratic rights are trampled upon and discussion of unification is subject to punishment, there can be no free demonstration of intent nor can the fatherland be unified by peaceful means.

The principles of independent, peaceful unification and national unity are principles for fatherland reunification which reflect the current of the times flowing along with the national aspirations of our people and the course of freedom.

These three great principles, which reflect the intent of our people to reject interference, friction and disunity, and to aspire to freedom, peace and unity, have opened the prospect for our people to pool their strength, reject outside interference and achieve national unification with their own hands in a peaceful manner, and are possessed of a clear-cut line and program for fatherland unification given credence by our people in both the south and the north.

The various demands of the three great principles have not yet been fulfilled, and the obstacle which lies across the road to unification remains, as ever, unremoved.

The three great principles, which both south and north have pledged before the people to faithfully carry out, are recognized both here and abroad as principles which no one can unilaterally distort or avoid carrying out. Avoidance or refusal to fulfill them constitutes an anti-national act, and is an act of betrayal which tramples on agreed upon principles. The previous dictators of South Korea acted in precisely such a manner.

From the instant the South-North Joint Communique which proclaimed the three great principles both here and abroad was announced, they publicly slandered it while, as ever, begging openly for the permanent subjugation of South Korea under U.S. forces. They tied themselves to foreign power and accelerated military armament and preparation for war, they stirred up anti-communist disturbances and, while advocating unity between north and south, refused fulfilling the terms of the agreement and promoted a splittist line.

The attitude displayed toward the three great principles was the touchstone which separated them according to whether or not they desired unification of the nation.

Anyone in South Korea who truly desires national unification will not join hands with foreign forces, but will as a matter of course join hands with us; they will not chase after the line of war, but will march along the road to peaceful unification; they should not desire confrontation with us, but unite with us.

The national tragedy suffered by our people as a result of continued division and the complex situation created by our nation's circumstances urgently demand, more than at any other time, that north and south pool their strength for the sake of national peace and peaceful unification and adopt a common policy for national salvation.

To promote antagonism and confrontation within the nation and to continue to proceed along the path of division can lead only to a grave situation in which the very relations between north and south, not to speak of national unification, will be beyond control.

Fatherland reunification is a national task common to both south and north; if north and south do not pool their strength and advance the great undertaking of national unification, nobody will be able to say that he has completed his task laid before the people.

Sometime ago a working-level meeting was held at Panmunjom to arrange a meeting between the prime ministers of the north and the south.

Following the disappearance of the previous South Korean dictator, the initial contact between the two sides was set to bring cooperation and unity to the north and the south and to quickly eradicate confrontation, and reflected the aspiration of the people to open up a new prospect for unification of the fatherland.

Today in South Korea a situation has been created which is incompatible with the aspirations of people who long for unification. Military maneuvers and anticommunist propaganda against us continue as before in South Korea, and animosity and antagonism toward us are being advocated.

When confrontation is advocated in place of the creation of an atmosphere of trust and understanding, free from mutual mistrust and misunderstanding, and relations between south and north are made tense, successful progress in negotiations cannot be expected and it becomes difficult to promote the great undertaking of unification.

Mutual contact and dialogue between north and south are necessary to ultimately improve relations between the north and the south, and to

realize the independent and peaceful unification of the nation, in accordance with the principles of independent and peaceful unification and national unity previously agreed upon by both sides.

If unification is not desired, and if the intent is to maintain the division, then there is no need for dialogue.

If we are to blaze a national path to the future, then the road of confrontation with us under outside influence should not be followed, but rather the ties with such foreign influence should be broken and there should be unity and cooperation with us so that we can pursue the great undertaking of national unification.

No one who is concerned about the future of the fatherland and the people can turn aside from fatherland's unification.

This is a time when the national tragedy suffered because of continued division can no longer be endured, when the desire of the people for fatherland unification is boiling more fiercely; as such, it is a time when all patriotic elements in the north and the south should combine their strength under the banner of independent, peaceful unification and national unity.

Only when north and south cooperate and act with unity can we carry out the historic undertaking of peaceful unification of the fatherland.

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N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ON-THE-SPOT GUIDANCE KIM GAVE IN 1979 LISTED

Tokyo KITA CHOSEN KENKYU in Japanese No 69, Mar-Apr 80 pp 26-28

[Text] President Kim's On-the-Spot Guidance (1979).

On-the-spot guidance given by President Kim Il-sung during the last year amounted to a total of 11 times, as shown in the table below. Of these, President Kim visited South P'yongan Province six times, and the notable point is the special emphasis given to the guidance of the Namp'o Harbor.

Date	Duration	Province	Place where on-the-spot guidance was given	Note
24 Jan	1 day	South P'yongan Province	Namp'o City, Namp'o Harbor	
20 Feb	1 day	South P'yongan Province	Ch'ongnyon Chemical Complex, Urea Fertilizer Factory, Alonin [sic] Factory, Nam-hung Patriotic Cereal Factory, Polyethylene Factory	Convened a conference of activists in the field of chemical industry
14 May	1 day	South P'yongan Province	Namp'o Harbor, Cement Silo Construction Site, Wheat Silo Construction Site, Kupochoong [phonetic] Lock-gate Bridge, Namp'o City, Wau Island District Housing Construction Site, Fish Hatchery, Namsan Store, The Construction Work of Tae'an Heavy Machine Factory, The 2nd Comprehensive Processing Workshop	

28 May- 5 June	8 days	South Hamgyong Province	Hamju County Tongpong Co- operative Farm, 2.8 Vinalon Complex, Hungnam Fertilizer Complex, Yongsong Machine Factory, Tanch'on District Mining Complex	Convened an en- larged meeting of the Joint Executive Com- mittee of the party committees of South Ham- gyong Province, Hamhung City, factories and enterprises on 14 June
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31 July- 3 Aug	4 days	South Hamgyong Province	Paddy fields of the 2nd Work Team of the Hamju Suhung Co- operative Farm, Corn field of the youth work team of the Chong-p'yong County's Pongdae Cooperative Farm, Hungnam Fertilizer Complex
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3-6 Aug	4 days	South P'yongan Province	Corn fields of the 5th Work Team of the Oeso Cooperative Farm, Paddy fields of the 1st Work Team of the Popu Coopera- tive Farm, Youth Tobacco Work Team of the Yongjin Coopera- tive Farm
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2-3 Sep	2 days	South P'yongan Province	Paddy fields of the 3rd Work Team of the Pongwa Cooperative Farm, Youth Tobacco Team of the Munhun [phonetic] Coope- rative Farm, Hari Cooperative Farm, Construction designing plant for the model of the Great Hall of People's Learn- ing and the Pyongyang 1st Department Store, P'yongyang Patriotic Sugar Cube Factory
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11-12 Sep	2 days	South P'yongan Province	Construction site of the 1st Comprehensive Processing Plant of the Taean Comprehensive Heavy Machinery Factory, the 2nd Comprehensive Processing Plant, Namp'o City, Namp'o Harbor, the Comprehensive Control Room of Belt Conveyor Transport Line, the Building Allocation Plan for the Wau Island Gymnastic Village District, Taean City Ch'ongsan Cooperative Farm	Convened a conference of agricultural activists on the 12th.
16-17 Sep	8 days	South Hwanghae Province	Hwangju County Yongch'on Cooperative Farm, Sinsang Cooperative Farm, Simch'on Cooperative Farm, Sariwon City Migok Cooperative Farm, Pongsan County Ch'onggye Cooperative Farm, Sohung Lake	Convened on the 17th a conference of functionaries concerned of the party administrative, and economic branches of North Hwanghae Province
17-21 Sep	5 days	South Hwanghae Province	Haeju Harbor, Chongdan County's Hwasan Cooperative Farm, Yonan County's P'ungch'on Cooperative Farm, Hyongch'on Cooperative Farm, Pyoksong County Sowon Cooperative Farm, Sinju County Segil Cooperative Farm	Held an enlarged plenary meeting of the South Hwanghae Provincial Committee on the KWP on the 21st
14-20 Oct	7 days	Chagang Province	Huich'on Machine Tool Factory, 26-February Factory, Amnok River Tire Factory, September Textile Factory, Chonch'on Rockdrill Machine Factory	Held an enlarged plenary meeting of the Chagang Provincial Committee of the KWP on the 20th

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N. KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

ZAMBIAN MILITARY ENVOY VISITS KPA UNITS

Visits on 12-13 June

SK141541 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1518 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Pyongyang June 14 (KCNA)--The military delegation of the Republic of Zambia headed by A. Grey Zulu, member of the Central Committee of the United National Independence Party of Zambia, chairman of the Defence and Security Committee of the party and minister of defence, on June 13 visited the unit of the Korean peoples army to which Comrade Mun Un-ha belongs.

The guests watched combat training of soldiers.

The head of the delegation said: Carrying forward the exploits performed in the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and in the past fatherland liberation war led victory by the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il-song, you are today firmly defending the country. This is an example for the progressive countries of the world to learn from.

We deem it a great honour to have the Korean people and soldiers guided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as our close comrade-in-arms, the head of the delegation said. He stressed that the Zambian people would always stand firm on the side of the Korean people struggling for the reunification of the country.

Some members of the delegation visited the KPA unit to which Comrade Pak Nam-hyong belongs and the KPA unit to which Comrade Chae Su-chol belongs.

Earlier, on June 12, the delegation visited the KPA unit to which Comrade O Ki-su belongs.

After inspecting the unit, the head of the delegation said that in Korea the chuche idea has been splendidly embodied in the military field, too. The Korean peoples army firmly armed with the chuche idea is carrying forward the revolutionary traditions established by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the KPA soldiers are defending and guarding the great leader with their lives.

The guests also visited the KPA unit to which Comrade Chon Mun-uk belongs.

The delegation inspected the victorious fatherland liberation war museum, the Changgwangwon health centre, the Pyongyang maternity hospital and the Rihyon pumping station in Pyongyang.

The guests were accompanied by Comrade O Chin-u, minister of people's armed forces, and KPA Lieutenant General Pak Chung-kuk.

Visits on 19 June

SK190824 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Pyongyang June 19 (KCNA)--The military delegation of the Republic of Zambia headed by A. Grey Zulu, member of the Central Committee of the United National Independence Party of Zambia, chairman of the Defence and Security Committee of the party and minister of defence, visited Mangyongdae on June 18.

The delegation was accompanied by Minister of Peoples Armed Forces Comrade O Chin-u and Lieutenant General of the Korean People's Army Pak Chung-kuk.

The guests saw round the historic mementoes in the native home in Mangyongdae with deep interest and posed for a photograph in front of the native home.

The delegation inspected the study site and wrestling site on the Mangyong Hill.

Then it went to the Mangyongdae Revolutionary School.

A welcome function took place at the school.

The guests inspected experiment rooms and lecture rooms of the school and watched a shooting exercise of students.

After inspection the head of the delegation said:

As they have the great leader in the person of respected and beloved President Kim Il-song the students are preparing themselves well to be revolutionary soldiers at this wonderful school.

The guests also visited the unit of the Korean peoples army to which Comrade Kim Song-hak belongs and the Pyongyang Metro.

In the evening the delegation was invited to see an acrobatic show.

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

INSTITUTE COMPILES COVER-DESIGNATED FACTORIES, SCHOOLS, FARMS

Tokyo KITA CHOSEN KENKYU in Japanese No 69, Mar-Apr 80 pp 45-56

[Text] A Comprehensive Table of the North Korean Organizations with Cover-Designated Personal Names

Shown in the table below is the investigated result, derived from this institute's own analysis, of the formal names of those factories, enterprises, work stations and all other units having cover-designated personal names which appeared in North Korea's NODONG SHINMUN, MINJU CHOSON, and NODONG CH'ONGNYON. Included in the table are those organizations whose cover-designated personal names have already become their formal names.

The units covered in the table are limited to information gathered since 1975. The result of analysis shown here is 100 percent accurate, and the blank space denotes the part which was omitted for lack of 100 percent accuracy. Furthermore, the table represents an update of this kind of information which this institute has hitherto reported, thereby showing further accuracy.

(Compiled by the Joint Institute of International Relations)

Names of Organizational
Units having Cover-Designated
Personal Names

Formal Names

Location

Kang Kon General Military
Officers School

The 1st Joint Mili-
tary Officers School

Mangyongdae District,
P'yongyang City

Kang Pan-sok Revolutionary
Institute

Namp'o Revolutionary
Institute

Namp'o City, South
P'yongan Province

Store Where Comrade Kang
Popae Works

Forestry Work Station Where
Comrade Kang Song-kyu Works

Ship Building Station Where
Comrade Kang Am-i Works

Cooperative Farm Where
Comrade Kang Yong-suk Works

Ship Building Station Where
Comrade Kang Won-uk Works

Yongamp'o Ship
Building Station

Yongamp'o Workers
District, Yongch'on
County, North P'yong-
an Province

Factory Where Comrade
Kang Hyon-sun Works

Factory Where Comrade Kang
Hak-su Works

Hamhung

Hamhung City, South
Hamgyong Province

Factory Where Comrade
Kang Hang-mo Works

Hamhung

Hamhung City, South
Hamgyong Province

Factory Where Comrade Ko
Myong-ch'un Works

Seismological Observatory
Station Where Comrade Kwak
No-hak Works

Factory Where Comrade Ke
Hyong-sun Works

Mangyongdae Bull-
dozer Factory

Mangyongdae District,
P'yongyang City

Factory Where Comrade
Kim Ku-ho Works

Complex Where Comrade Kim
Kuk-hun Works as the Chair-
man of primary level of
Socialist Working Youth
League

Same as the factory
where Ho Min-son
works

Pugwon Workers' Dis-
trict, Kaech'on
County, South P'Yong-
an Province

Factory Where Comrade Kim
Kyong-myong Works

Nagwon Machine
Tool Factory

Nagwon-tong, Shinui-
chu City, North
P'yongan Province

Power Station Where Comrade
Kim Kun-p'yo Works

Yodok County, South
Hamgyong Province

Factory Where Comrade Kim
Kwang-pong is engaged in
business

Factory Where Comrade
Kim Ki-yun Works

Work Station Where Comrade
Kim Tae-sop Works

Ship Building Station Where
Comrade Kim Tong-sok Works

Namp'o Ship
Building Station

Namp'o City, South
P'yongan Province

Factory Where Comrade Kim
Tong-yon Works

Pongung Electrical
Machine Factory

Sap'o District,
Hamhung City, South
Hamgyong Province

Factory Where Comrade Kim
Tong-hwi Works

Nagwon Machine
Tool Factory

Nagwon-tong, Shinuiju
City, North
P'yongan Province

Farm Where Comrade Kim
Yong-ch'il Works

Hospital Where Comrade
Kim Man-hyong Works

North Hamgyong
Province

Factory Where Comrade
Kim Myong-tal is engaged
in business

Factory Where Comrade
Kim Myong-pong Works

Farm Where Comrade Kim
Myong-su Works

Hakso Seed Farm

Hakso-ri, Yonju
County, North P'yongan
Province

Factory Where Comrade
Kim Myong-hwa Works

County Where Comrade Kim
Myong-hun Works

Power Station Where Comrade
Kim Mun-hui Works

North P'yongan
Province

Farm Where Comrade Kim
Min-sop Works

Factory Where Comrade Kim
Pang-pong Works

Factory Where Comrade Kim
Yang-pae Works

Sinhung Armored
Car Factory

Puhung Workers Dis-
trict, Sinhung
County, South
Hamgyong Province

Mine Where Comrade Kim
Yong-kyun Works

Factory Where Comrade Kim
Yong-pok Works

Changrim Explora-
tion Machine
Factory

Changrim Workers'
District, Songch'on
County, South
P'yongan Province

Factory Where Comrade Kim
Yong-sop Works

Organization Where Comrade
Kim Yong-im Works as
Agitator

Enterprise Where Comrade
Kim Yong-hun Works

Factory Where Comrade Kim
Yong-ilwan Works

Seed Farm Where Comrade
Kim Won-song Works as the
Chairman of the primary level
of Socialist Working Youth
League

Fishery Work Station Where
Comrade Kim Ul-hyok Works

Sinp'o Fishery
Work Station

Sinp'o City, South
Hamgyong Province

Forestry Work Station Where
Comrade Kim Yu-kyong Works

Fishery Work Station Where
Comrade Kim Ul-hyop Works

Fishery Work Station Where
Comrade Kim Ung-kyu Works

Factory Where Comrade Kim
Ik-pok Works

Motor Factory Where Comrade
Kim Ik-won Works

Chongju County,
North P'yongan
Province

Factory Where Comrade Kim In-hak Works	Hamhung Machine Tool Factory	Hamhung City, South Hamgyong Province
Kim Il-song High Party School	Central Party School	P'yongyang City
Kim Il-song Political College		P'yongyang City
Kim Il-song University of Military Affairs		Mangyongdae District, P'yongyang City
Kim Il-song University		P'yongyang City
Factory Where Comrade Kim Chong-su Works		North P'yongan Province
Factory Where Comrade Kim Chong-sil Works		
Factory Where Comrade Kim Chong-ul Works		
Hospital Where Comrade Kim Chong-chu Works		Manp'o City, Changang Province
Kim Chong-tae Electric Locomotive Factory	P'yongyang Elec- tric Locomotive Factory	In the West P'yongyang Railroad Station, Potonggang District, P'yongyang City
Kim Chong-suk Museum of Revolutionary Relics		
Factory Where Comrade Kim Chae-rok Works	Changyon Farm Tool Factory	Changyon County, South Hwanghae Province
Factory Where Comrade Kim Chae-rok Works		
Factory Where Comrade Kim Chae-ha Works	Kilchu Plywood Factory	Kilchu County, North Hamgyong Province
Cooperative Farm Where Comrade Kim Chong-song Works		

Farm Where Comrade
Kim Chiu-o Works

Cooperative Farm Where Com-
rade Kim Ch'an-yong Works

Samchong Coopera-
tive Farm

Samchong-ri, Hwang-
chu County, North
Hwanghae Province

Factory Where Comrade
Kim Ch'ang-kon Works

Myonggan Chemical
Factory

Myonggan County,
North Hamgyong
Province

Mine Where Comrade
Kim Ch'ang-son Works

Kim Ch'aek Industrial
College

Chung District,
P'yongyang City

Kim Ch'aek Political
Military Officers School

Kim Ch'aek Steel Mill
Complex

Chech'ol-tong,
Song-p'yong District,
Ch'ongchin City

Kim Ch'aek City

Songjin

Kim Ch'aek City,
North Hamgyong
Province

Kim Ch'aek Industrial
College

Chung District
P'yongyang City

Factory Where Comrade
Kim Ch'ol-yong is engaged
in business

Electric Substation Where
Comrade Kim Ch'u-ku Works

Factory Where Comrade Kim
Ch'i-kwon Works

Factory Where Comrade Kim
Ch'i-to Works

Cooperative Farm Where
Comrade Kim T'an-sil Works

Power Station Where Comrade
Kim T'ae-sun Works

Yodok County, South
Hamgyong Province

Hospital Where Comrade
Kim T'ae-wu Works

Central Freight Station
Where Comrade Kim T'ak-won Works

Factory Where Comrade
Kim P'yong-sik Works

Pukchung Machine
Tool Factory

Pukchung Workers
District, Yongchon
County, North
P'yongan Province

Factory Where Comrade
Kim Han-kuk Works

Factory Where Comrade Kim
Hon-il Works

Factory Where Comrade
Kim Hyong-sun Works

P'yongyang Pre-
cision Machine Factory

Yongsung District,
P'yongyang City

School Where Comrade
Kim Hyong-kwon Works

Food Management Station Where
Comrade Kim Hyong-sil Works

Kim Hyong-chik Teacher's
College

P'yongyang First
Teacher's College

P'yongyang City

Factory Where Comrade
Kim Hui-chun Works

Factory Where Comrade
Kim Hung-su Works

"Ch'ungsung"-model
Tractor Factory

Wonsan City,
Kangwon Province

County Forestry Management
Station Where Comrade Nam
Yong-yon is engaged in
business

Work Station Where
Comrade Yang Sung-yon Works

Research Institute Where
Comrade Yang Yong-kwon Works

Organization Where Comrade
No Yong-chu Works

Forestry Work Station Where
Comrade No Il-kyu Works

Factory Where Comrade Yi
Kyong-chin Works as the
Chairman of the Socialist
Working Youth League

Dairy Farm Where Comrade
Yi Kyong-pil Works

Changjin National
Dairy Farm

Changjin County,
South Hamgyong
Province

Factory Where Comrade
Yi Nam-chin Works

Factory Where Comrade
Yi Tong-rin Works

Work Station Where Comrade
Yi Tae-ha Works

Farm Where Comrade
Yi Man-sik Works

Ulliyul County, South
Hwanghae Province

Factory Where Comrade
Yi Myong-pok Works

Farm Where Comrade
Yi Myong-sik Works

Chasong County,
Chagang Province

Chemical Layout Work
Station Where Comrade Yi
Pyong-yul Works

Forestry Work Station Where
Comrade Yi Pyong-won Works

Factory Where Comrade
Yi Pyong-chu Works

School Where Comrade Yi Po-
hon is engaged in business

Factory Where Comrade
Yi Pok-sun Works

Port Where Comrade Yi
Son-t'aek Works

Youth Railroad Station
Where Comrade Yi Su-tok
Works

Yi Su-pok High Technical
School of Chemistry

Yi Su-pok Company

Factory Where Comrade
Yi Su-am Works

Forestry Work Station Where
Comrade Yi Si-ung Works

Vegetable Research Insti-
tute Where Comrade Yi
Yong-ch'un Works

Factory Where Comrade
Yi Yong-hwan Works

Enterprise Where Comrade
Yi Yong-kuk Works

Grain Warehouse Where
Comrade Yi Yong-so Works

Factory Where Comrade Yi
Yong-su Works

County Where Comrade
Yi Yong-hwal Works

Work Station Where
Comrade Yi Un-ki Works

Hospital Where Comrade
Yi In-kun Works

Ship Building Yard Where
Comrade Yi Chi-su Works

Chongju Youth
Railroad Station

Heavy Machine
Gun Company

Hamhung Vegetable
Research Institute

Sinuiju Ship
Building Factory

Wonsan Ship
Building Yard

Chongju-up, Chongchu
County, North
P'yongan Province

Sunch'on County,
South P'yongan
Province

Affiliated in the 2nd
Battalion, XX Regiment,
2nd Infantry Division

Chagang Province

Hamhung City, South
Hamgyong Province

Sinuiju City, North
P'yongan Province

Chagang Province

Wonsan City
Kangwon Province

Power Station Where Comrade
Yi Cha-hyong Works

North P'yongan
Province

Mine Where Comrade
Yi Chae-yong Works

Fishery Work Station Where
Comrade Yi Chong-sop Works

Mine Where Comrade
Yi Chong-su Works

North Hamgyong
Province

Factory Where Comrade
Yi Chong-t'ae Works

Factory Where Comrade
Yi Chong-ho Works

Kaesong Ginseng
Processing Factory

Kaesong City

Factory Where Comrade
Yi Chun-san Works

Namhung Construction
Machine Factory

Farm Where Comrade
Yi Chun-u Works

Enterprise Where Comrade
Yi Chi-su Works

Wonsan Ship
Building Yard

Wonsan City,
Kangwon Province

Factory Where Comrade
Yi Ch'an-ok Works

Factory Where Comrade
Yi Ch'on-chu Works

P'yongyang Mining
Machine Factory

Songyo District,
P'yongyang City

Factory Where Comrade
Yi Ch'un-son Works

Yongch'on Machine
Tool Factory

Yongch'on County, North
P'yongan Province

Factory Where Comrade
Yi T'ae-hyong Works

Enterprise Where Comrade
Yi Hui-kyu Works

Farm Where Comrade
Yi Hui-il Works

County People's Hospital
Where Comrade Yim Kyong-
suk Works as the Chairman
of the primary level Social-
ist Working Youth League

Yodok People's
Hospital

Yodok County, South
Hamgyong Province

Farm Where Comrade
Yim Chong-yo Works

County Where Comrade
Yim Yong-pong Works

Factory Where Comrade
Meng Tong-ki Works

Factory Where Comrade
Meng Chung-ui Works

Factory Where Comrade
Mun Kwang-hyok Works

County Where Comrade
Pak Kyong-hoe Works

Factory Where Comrade
Pak Kyu-kol Works

Factory Where Comrade
Pak Tong-kwan is engaged
in business

Enterprise Where Comrade
Pak Tu-sil Works

Factory Where Comrade
Pak Yong-kyu Works

Geological Exploration
Team Where Comrade Pak
Myong-sok Works

Enterprise Where Comrade
Pak Kol-sam Works

Factory Where Comrade
Pak Son-ik Works

Railroad Station Where
Comrade Pak Son-cho Works

Factory Where Comrade
Pak Song-hwan Works

Power Station Where
Comrade Pak Sung-kun Works

Hungnam Steel
Refinery

Mangyongdae Bull-
dozer Factory

Huich'on Machine
Tool Factory

Taedong County, South
P'yongan Province

Hungnam District,
Hamhung City, South
Hangyong Province

Mangyongdae District,
P'yongyang City

Yodok County, South
Hangyong Province

Huich'on City,
Chagang Province

North P'yongan
Province

Forestry Work Station Where
Comrade Pak Sung-yul Works

Ship Building Yard Where
Comrade Pak Si-hyong Works

Ch'ongjin Ship
Building Yard

Chongjin City

Factory Where Comrade
Pak Yong-twan Works

Sinwon Machine
Factory

Sinwon County, South
Hwanghae Province

Research Institute Where
Comrade Pak U-hyon Works

Factory Where Comrade
Pak I-ryong Works

(June 24 Factory)

Factory Where Comrade
Pak Chong-hyok Works

Cooperative Farm Where
Comrade Pak Chun-ch'ol Works

Factory Where Comrade
Pak Chin-kap Works

Wonsan Railroad
Factory

Wonsan City,
Kangwon Province

Factory Where Comrade
Pak Ch'u-myong Works

Farm Where Comrade Pak
Ch'un-ki is engaged in
Business as Manager

Geological Exploration
Team Where Comrade
Pak Ho-yong Works

County Where Comrade
Pak Hyong-rin Works

Factory Where Comrade
Paek Song-ok Works

Ch'ongjin Machine
Tool Factory

Ch'ongjin City

Enterprise Where Comrade
Paek Wol-son Works

Enterprise Where Comrade
Paek Chin-sam Works

Geological Exploration
Team Where Comrade
Paek T'ae-kun Works

Factory Where Comrade Paek Ch'ang-tok Works	Huich'on Precision Machine Factory	Huich'on City, Chagang Province
Factory Where Comrade Pyon Yong-ae Works		
Double Ch'ollima Higher Middle School Where Comrade Son Son-ae Works as Principal	Tonghung Women's Higher Middle School	Tonghung-tong, Oesong District, P'yongyang City
Dairy Farm Where Comrade Son Song-kun Works		
Research Institute Where Comrade Song Man-su Works		
Factory Where Comrade Song Pyon-ch'ang Works	Yongsong Battery Factory	Yongsong District, P'yongyang City
Factory Where Comrade Song Se-il Works		Chagang Province
Maritime Transportation Team Where Comrade So Su-il Works	Wonsan Maritime Transportation Team	Wonsanhang District, Wonsan City, Kangwon Province
Farm Where Comrade So Pyong-sil Works		
County Where Comrade Sok Pyong-hwan Works		
Factory Where Comrade Sin Mun-pong is engaged in Business as the Chairman of the primary level League of Socialist Working Youth		
Enterprise Where Comrade Sin Yong-son Works		South Hamgyong Province
Factory Where Comrade Sin U-pom Works		
Factory Where Comrade Sin Che-Ch'on Works	P'yongyang Construc- tion Machine Factory	Sokyo District, P'yongyang City
Factory Where Comrade An Kyong-ch'ang Works	Songch'on Automobile Factory	Songch'on County, South P'yongan Province

Factory Where Comrade An Kuk-un Works	P'yongyang Telecommunication Machine Factory	P'yongyang City
Factory Where Comrade An Kuk-yol Works	Same as the factory where Comrade Kim Sung-sang Works	South P'yongan Province
County Where Comrade An Yong-ch'ol Works	Kilchu County	Kilchu County, North Hamgyong Province
Factory Where Comrade An Yun-cho Works		
Factory Where Comrade An Chae-yol Works		
Factory Where Comrade Yang Kyong-sop Works	Tanch'on Mining Machine Factory	Tanch'on County, South Hamgyong Province
Factory Where Comrade O Kyu-lwan Works		
Factory Where Comrade O Tong-myong Works as the Chairman of the primary level Socialist Working Youth League		
Tire Factory Where Comrade O Sok-ung Works	Hasong Tire Factory	Sinwon County, South Hwanghae Province
Enterprise Where Comrade O Wan-son Works		
Factory Where Comrade O Chae-muk Works	Amnok River Tire Factory	Kanggye District, Chagang Province
Cooperative Farm Where Comrade O'Chung-hyon Works		
Factory Where Comrade O T'ae-chuk Works		
Factory Where Comrade Om Sang-ch'ol Works as the Chairman of the primary level Socialist Working Youth League	Songnam Iron Pillar Factory	Songnam Workers District, Pukch'ang County, South P'yongan Province

Factory Where Comrade
Om Song-nok Works

Enterprise Where Comrade
Won Sang-im Works

Hospital Where Comrade
Won Yong-mok Works

Factory Where Comrade
Won Hung-kwan Works

Cooperative Farm Where
Comrade Yu Man-pok Works

County Where Comrade
Yu Chu-han Works

South Hamgyong
Province

Factory Where Comrade
Yun Ke-son Works

Hungsang Electric
Motor Factory

Chongp'yong County,
South Hamgyong
Province

Factory Where Comrade
Yun Kwang-pin Works

Factory Where Comrade
Yun Ki-ch'on Works

Factory Where Comrade
Yun Pyong'hak Works

Factory Where Comrade
Yun Sok-won Works

Factory Where Comrade
Yun Chae-chin Works

Farm Where Comrade
Yun Ch'i-kyong Works

Factory Where Comrade
Yim Kwi-pin Works

Factory Where Comrade Chang
Kap-chae Works as Manager

Forestry Work Station Where
Comrade Chang Sam-song Works

Grain Storage Work Station
Where Comrade Kim (Chon)?
Kwang-sop Works

State Farm Where Comrade
Chon To-yol Works

Sinju Seed Farm

Sinch'on County, South
Hwanghae Province

Factory Where Comrade
Chon Yong-pom Works

Wonsan Prime Mover
Factory

Wonsan City,
Kangwon Province

Sheep Stock Farm Where
Comrade Chon Ung-son Works

Factory Where Comrade
Chon Ch'ung-sop Works

P'yongyang Mining
Machine Factory

P'yongyang City

Farm Where Comrade
Chon Ch'i-myong Works

Factory Where Comrade
Chong Myong-ch'ol Works

Mangyongtae Bull-
dozer Factory

Mangyongtae District,
"P'yongyang City

Factory Where Comrade
Chong Myong-chol Works

P'yongyang Sumun
Machine Factory

P'yongyang City

Enterprise Where Comrade
Chong Ok-ch'un Works

Geological Exploration
Team Where Comrade
Chong Yun-ho Works

Mant'apsan Geological
Exploration Team

Tanch'on County, South
Hamgyong Province

Enterprise Where Comrade
Chong Chun-pok Works

Forestry Work Station Where
Comrade Chong Ch'ang-tuk Works

Tire Factory Where Comrade
Chu Won-sik Works

Hamhung Tire Factory

Hamhung City, South
Hamgyong Province

Factory Where Comrade
Chu In-ho Works

Yodok County

Yodok County, South
Hamgyong Province

Factory Where Comrade
Cho Myong-kil Works

Factory Where Comrade
Cho Sok-ku Works

Ulliyul County, South
Hwanghae Province

Farm Where Comrade
Cho Song-ho Works

Sheep Stock Farm Where
Comrade Cho Si-hong Works

Cho Ok-hi Cooperative Farm

Paekch'on County,
South Hwanghae
Province

Higher Middle School Where
Comrade Cho Ui-yong Works
as Principal

Factory Where Comrade
Chi Won-yong Works

Farm Where Comrade
Tong Kyong-sik Works

Cooperative Farm Where
Comrade Ch'on To-hung Works

South Hwanghae
Province

Factory Where Comrade
Choe Kwang-sun Works

Chagang Province

County Where Comrade Choe
Kwang-ik Works

County Where Comrade Choe
Kum-son Works

County Where Comrade Choe
Tae-sun Works

Kumch'on County

Kumch'on County, North
Hwanghae Province

Telegraph and Telephone
Bureau Where Comrade Choe
Tok-chun Works

County Where Comrade Choe
Tong-sun Works

Unch'on County

Unch'on County, South
Hwanghae Province

Factory Where Comrade
Choe Sang-yol Works

Chu Ul Electrical
Machine Factory

Kyongsong County,
Ch'ongjin City

Factory Where Comrade Choe
Sun-nam Works as the Chair-
man of the primary level
Socialist Working Youth League

Hungnam Steel Refinery

Hungnam District,
Hamhung City, South
Hamgyong Province

Work Station Where Comrade
Choe Yong-kuk Works

Enterprise Where Comrade
Choe Yong-ch'un Works

Yanggang Province

Factory Where Comrade Choe
In-myon Works

Factory Where Comrade
Choe Chong-su Works

Chonch'on Rock-drill
Machine Factory

Factory Where Comrade Choe
Chung-mun Works

Factory Where Comrade Choe
Ch'ang-yong Works

Geological Exploration Team
Where Comrade Choe Hi-mun Works

Geological Exploration Team Where
Comrade Ch'a Chin-hung Works

Factory Where Comrade
T'ae Chong-su Works

Huich'on Precision
Machine Factory

Huich'on City,
Chagang Province

Unit Where Comrade Pyon Yong-
sil is engaged in Business

Factory Where Comrade Han
Kyong-sik Works

Factory Where Comrade
Han Kong-chin Works

Cooperative Farm Where
Comrade Han Kuk-po Works

Cooperative Farm Where
Comrade Han Ke-hyang Works

Power Station Where Comrade
Han Ki-nam Works

Yodok County, South
Hangyong Province

Factory Where Comrade Han
tuk-yong is engaged in
business

Same as the factory where
Comrade Yi Nam-chin works

Factory Where Comrade
Han Pyong-ul Works

Electric Substation Where
Comrade Han Sok-kyu Works

Factory Where Comrade
Han Yong-hwan Works

Hungnam Steel
Refinery

Hungnam District,
Hamhung City, South
Hamgyong Province

Factory Where Comrade Han
Ch'on-il Works

United Enterprise Where
Comrade Ho Min-ui Works

Same as the complex where Huich'on City,
Comrade Kim Kuk-hun works Chagang Province

Work Station Where Comrade
Ho Sok-kyu Works

South Hamgyong
Province

Enterprise Where Comrade
Hwang Sang-yong Works

Factory Where Comrade
Hwang Yong-un Works

Factory Where Comrade
Hwang Ch'ong-kuk Works

Hamhung Electric
Appliances Factory

Hamhung City, South
Hamgyong Province

County Where Comrade Hwang
Hyon-sang Works

Yodok County

Yodok County, South
Hamgyong Province

Factory Where Comrade
Hong Song-mu Works

Automobile Convoy Team Where
Comrade Hong In-p'yo Works

Work Station Where Comrade
Hyon Mu-uk Works

Enterprise Where Comrade
Hyon Sang-po Works

Factory Where Comrade
Hyon Ch'ang-se Works

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CSO: 4105

BUILDING-MATERIALS PRODUCTION BASES UNDER CONSTRUCTION

SK181118 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1053 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Pyongyang June 18 (KCNA)--A modern wood-fibre board shop has been newly built at the Kilju veneer factory of our country.

The shop will produce 2.5 million square metres of wood-fibre board by use of various byproducts of the factory, such as, sawdust and woodshavings without using timber.

With the construction of the shop, timber, 50,000 cubic metres of which is needed to produce this amount of wood-fibre board, will be greatly saved.

All production processes from the charging of raw material to wood-fibre board are serialized at the shop equipped with a 4,000 [word indistinct] and other modern machines and installations.

Various kinds of boards for inner decoration of buildings and furniture are produced with wood-fibre board.

In our country more than 10 modern general building-materials production shops will be built before the sixth congress of the Workers' Party of Korea slated for October.

Among them, the construction of patterned tile shop of the Pakchung construction porcelain factory and stencil paper shop, bathtub shop, illuminating apparatus shop, large-size slate shop and wood-fibre board shop is nearing completion in various parts.

When completed, these shops will drastically boost the production of high quality wallpaper, various colour patterned tiles, illuminators, roofing materials and materials for furniture.

Also progressing apace is the construction of the rolled glass shop which will produce patterned glass, figured glass and frosted glass, and of the iron window frame shop and patterned printing shop.

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

'KCNA' DESCRIBES MINES IN WESTERN REGION

SK181051 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Pyongyang June 18 (KCNA)--The western region of our country is an iron ore and non-ferrous metal ore production centre of great potential.

Mines of large scale are found in Unryul, Chaeryong, Changyon, Ongjin and other areas of the region.

Before liberation, a few poorly equipped small mines were operating there. The existing mines have been reconstructed and expanded and new ones developed on an extensive scale after the liberation.

Thus, today, a number of new modern mines including limonite and non-ferrous metal mines have made their appearance and the existing mines have grown in scale scores of times, with their equipment markedly improved.

At the iron ore mines, the excavating equipment has been replaced with modern, large-sized and high-speed ones and the transport operation has been diversified. At the Chaeryong mine, the proportion of the mechanized work in mining has reached nearly 100 per cent.

Meanwhile, at the non-ferrous metal mines, ore output is growing fast with the brisk acceleration of the mechanisation of the pit work.

At the February mine, where the comprehensive mechanisation of pit work is near completion, the ore output has jumped five times that 15 years ago.

Now, at the mines in the region, the level of technical equipment is 20 times higher than right after liberation. Now they excavate in a little over one month as much ores as were produced in the whole of the pre-liberation year.

This year when the sixth congress of the Workers' Party of Korea is scheduled, the mines of the western region will boost the output of limonite and non-ferrous metal ores 30 to 50 per cent above last year.

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

NAJIN PORT COMPLETED; REPORTED AS 8-24 PORT

Tokyo KITA CHOSEN KENKYU in Japanese No 69, Mar-Apr 80 pp 23-25

[Text] A. Construction Status of 8-24 Port

The first reference by North Korea to the reconstruction of Najin Port occurred in August of 1974. At that time it was revealed that as of 2 June the Port Construction Operations Office* had charge of construction (NODONG SINMUN 13 October 1974). Then, on 10 October of that year construction of an outdoor loading dock, warehouses, water supply facilities, fuel oil supply facilities (tanks), dock cranes, and a dock railroad was announced (NODONG SINMUN, 18 October 1974). Subsequently, substantive reportage has been practically nonexistent. The latest report, in July 1979, concerned the pouring of concrete for pier No 3 (NODONG CH'ONGYON, 7 July 1979). Hence, it is believed that by late last year or early this year most facilities at Najin Port were complete, with three piers in a state of full service. Though the precise status has not been fully revealed, during the period beginning late last year and continuing into the beginning of this year, frequent reports concerning the activities of "8-24 Port" have come to light. North Korea has not, of course, revealed to which harbor the term "8-24 Port" refers, but research conducted by this institute suggests it to be Najin Port. Our conclusion is based generally on the following arguments: First, the use of numbers in naming a port has no precedence. In news releases about "8-24 Port," only Najin Port (thought now to be operational) does not appear by its proper name, even though proper names of other ports do appear. In October of 1979 it was reported that ship No 1201, attached to "8-24 Port," was actively handling cargo (MINJU CHOSON, 31 October 1979). Since, however, numbers assigned to North Korean port vessels indicate ports to which vessels are attached--i.e., the 2500 series to Chongjin Port; the 2800 series to Hungnam Port; the 2900 series to Wonsan Port; the 1800 and 1900 series to Namp'o Port--ship 1201 is thought to be attached to a port other than those cited. These facts suggest that "8-24 Port" and Najin Port are identical and the above-mentioned reports would seem to indicate the facility to be fully operational.

*Formally the Eastern Sea Port Construction Operations Office

B. The Nature of Najin Port

This institute has conjectured (KITA CHOSEN KENKYU, No 9, p 19) that the reconstruction of Najin Port was undertaken with Soviet aid, apparently with the intention that the Soviets would have nearly exclusive access to this far eastern ice-free port. Our assumption has been borne out by the conclusion of the 31 December 1978 "Najin Port Use Agreement" between North Korea and the Soviet Union (KITA CHOSEN KENKYU, No 57, p 50). Certain Western sources reported that Najin Port had become a Soviet military base. However, to begin with, recognition of the facility as a military base would require an agreement between the two countries with one party offering the other land and facilities for military use over a long period of time, either with or without compensation. In that sense, Najin Port has not become a Soviet military base. This, however, is a legalistic definition, and represents a narrow interpretation. Discussions of questions of this nature within the scope of the so-called "intelligence" genre, require the broad interpretation to be taken into account: Is its use essentially of a military nature; is there not the risk of its ultimately being used militarily; or is there the intent to use it militarily in the near future? Since, as is well known, nations such as North Korea are highly secretive regarding military matters, information such as any Soviet military use of Najin Port would, of course, not be revealed openly. Such information is acquired only through analysis of intelligence information. Intelligence of value, then, rests upon rigid analysis and organic integration of facts (information) on the basis of points such as those enumerated above. This institution has, therefore, undertaken to analyze and clarify the series of reports relating to Najin Port. Our conclusions are generally as follows:

1. Najin Port is a naturally favorable ice-free port, and has been used militarily since the Japanese period.
2. North Korea uses Najin as a military port, and it is the site of the naval military academy, the Najin Shipyard (building frigates of the "Rajin" type).
3. Reconstruction of Najin Port was carried out by the Soviets, but North Korea has not revealed this fact openly.
4. Though Najin is not among the international ports of North Korea (there are 6), Soviet ships alone dock there. (Since Soviet ships call frequently, there should of course be customs duties, which would make it an international port at this point of time. This does not, however, apply to ships of other nations. If no duties are charged to Soviet ships, the facility would be like the old foreign concessions.)

5. The Soviets are propagandizing by means of RADIO MOSCOW broadcasts aimed at North Korea the friendly nature of relations between Najin Port and the Soviets. (There are no facilities for intercepting these broadcasts in Japan.)

6. Soviet goods (special passage friendship goods) are forwarded from Najin Port by means of a railroad between Najin Station and Tumangang [Tumen River] Station.

7. Soviet goods bound for Vietnam (RADIO MOSCOW does not specify the nature of these goods) are shipped from Najin Port.

8. Though pictures of other ports are published in North Korean papers and magazines, there is a complete news blackout on Najin Port.

9. The Soviets are assisting in the development of all of the northern part of North Hamgyong Province, including Najin.

10. From the viewpoint of North Korean people's livelihood, Najin Port is too remote an area to merit the massive degree of investment in plant and facilities it has received to date. (The Tumangang [Tumen River] Station-Najin railroad is not yet electrified. This is either because it is not sufficiently used or is waiting for Soviet aid.)

Name of Port Source of Information	8-24 Port	Ch'ongjin Port	Hungnam Port	Wonsan Port	Namp'o Port	Haeju Port
NODONG CH'ONGNYON 21 Jan 1980	X	X	X		X	
MINJU CHOSON 30 Jan 1980	X	X				X
NODONG CH'ONGNYON 31 Jan 1980	X	X		X		X
NODONG SINMUN 1 Feb 1980	X	X		X		X
MINJU CHOSON 2 Feb 1980	X	X		X	X	X

Principle articles in KITA CHOSEN KENKYU relating to Najin are:

1. No 49, p 19: Earliest documents clarifying the relation of the USSR to Najin Port.
2. No 51, p 8: Reorganization of the administrative districts in North Hamgyong Province.
3. No 51, p 33: State of operations of Najin Port.
4. No 54, p 20: The gathering at Najin Port to commemorate the October Revolution.
5. No 55, p 36: Agreement regarding the use of Najin Port.
6. No 57, p 50: Reports relative to the above agreement.
7. No 57, p 90: Design of the Najin Port construction.
8. No 60, p 88: North Korean counterarguments relating to the Najin port question.

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CSO: 4105

BRIEFS

KRAFT PAPER MILL--Pyongyang, 7 Jun--The Hoeryong Kraft Paper Mill in North Hamgyong Province has been built and put into operation. The mill is a gift of loyalty by our builders to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea. They successfully carried out the difficult and vast construction project in a short period. The completion of the mill has provided another [words indistinct] the growing demand for packing paper and further improving the material and cultural life of our people. A meeting was held on the spot on June 6 to convey a congratulatory message of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the workers, technicians and office workers of the construction office and their helpers who participated in the construction of the mill and to put it into commissioning. After the meeting all the systems of the mill were put into operation to start production. [Text] [SK120756 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 7 Jun 80]

CEMENT PRODUCTION INCREASES--Pyongyang, 10 Jun--A new cement kiln has recently been built and started production at the Komusan Cement Factory. The reconstruction on an expansion basis of cement kiln No 3 of the Chonnaeri Cement Factory and the construction of new cement factories in various parts are progressing apace. The technical reconstruction of kilns is also going on at different cement factories. As a result, the cement output is rapidly increasing this year. The Sunchon Cement Factory with an annual production capacity of 3 million tons is producing a large quantity of cement these days, and the Puraesan Cement Factory overfulfilled its May plan, set far higher than the same month of last year, by 15.7 percent as of May 27. The Haeju and Chonnaeri cement factories are operating all their kilns at full capacity, carrying out their daily assignments 1.2 times. Our country created over 8 million ton cement production capacity already in 1976 [as received]. The cement output increased 32 percent in 1978, the first year of the Second Five-Year Plan, above 1977 and last year it rose 21 percent as against the previous years. [Text] [SK120756 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 10 Jun 80]

KAPSAN MINE INNOVATIONS--Through the implementation of more than 40 technical innovations, miners at the Kapsan Mine have fulfilled the goals of the plan for the first half of the year by 117 percent in comparison to the previous year's plan. The miners have fulfilled the production plan for non-ferrous metals for the first half of the year one month ahead of schedule by adopting a new method of tunnelling, which is three times more efficient than the conventional way, and by increasing the number of blastings. The workers of the ore dressing plant, by fully operating all the machines, have increased their productivity by 95 percent. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 15 Jun 80 SK]

LOCAL INDUSTRIES' GOALS--As of 15 June the Ministry of Local Industries [chibang kongoppu] has completed its plan for the first half of the year with much higher goals than that of the previous year's. The Ministry of Local Industries manages the plants under it in a modern way and pursues the goals of the plan by proper economic organizational work to practically utilize local materials and by fully operating all facilities while launching vigorous political propaganda and economic agitation drives in order to complete the yearly plan prior to the sixth party congress. At the same time, the Ministry of Local Industries has helped the plants to identify their varied potentials for boosts in production by increasing the role of the 16 May shock brigades and by implementing the thousands of technical innovations in production. The General Bureau of Local Industries [chibang sanop chongguk] of the various provinces, including South Hamgyong Province and South Pyongan Province, firmly managed the small and medium sized chemical bases [kiji] and produced more consumer goods for the people than in the previous year. The small and medium sized chemical plants in South Hamgyong Province have increased the production of caustic soda twofold compared to the same period of the previous year, of daily chemical commodities by 20 percent, and paints and other products by 700 percent compared to the previous year by strengthening the processes of the production of chemical goods and by managing more firmly the new processes. [Excerpt] [SK181247 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 18 Jun 80]

CSO: 4108

N. KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

BOOK ON KIM IL-SONG'S REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES PUBLISHED IN JAPAN

SK141029 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Tokyo June 12 (KNS-KCNA)--The two-volumed "Brief History of Revolutionary Activities of President Kim Il-song" (Japanese edition), a biographical record of the glorious and brilliant revolutionary struggle of the great leader, was recently brought out by the international institute of the chuche idea in Tokyo.

In an introduction the book points out that the great leader has been devoting his all to the freedom and happiness of the people and to the victory of the revolution since he took the road of revolution in his early age and leading the Korean revolution to victory, shouldering upon himself the destinies of the country and the nation, and thus performed unexampled shining exploits.

It says:

The history of glorious revolutionary activities of the President is a history of struggle and creation telling how he founded the immortal chuche idea and has brilliantly carried on the revolutionary cause of chuche.

It is also a history shining with great changes and exploits in opening a new era of historical development under the banner of chuche, and a history of victory and glory telling about his imperishable exploits performed in the struggle for national liberation, class liberation and liberation of man.

The first volume of the "Brief History of Revolutionary Activities of President Kim Il-song" consists of Chapter 1. Start of revolutionary activities, formulation of the chuche-based revolutionary line; Chapter 2. Birth of anti-Japanese peoples guerrilla army, start of the anti-Japanese armed struggle; Chapter 3. For the new upsurge of the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle; Chapter 4. Great victory in the anti-Japanese

revolutionary war; Chapter 5. Triumphant return to the fatherland, carrying out of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution; Chapter 6. For the brilliant victory in the great fatherland liberation war.

Its second volume consists of Chapter 7. Building of foundation of socialism, victory of the socialist revolution; Chapter 8. Realisation of the industrialisation of the country, revolutionisation and working-classisation of the whole society, and Chapter 9. Struggle for modelling the whole society after the chuche idea, carrying out of the three revolutions--ideological, technical and cultural.

CSO: 4120

'KCNA' NOTES PRODUCTION BASES OF TRADITIONAL MEDICINES

SK181602 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1522 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Pyongyang June 18 (KCNA)--Production bases of traditional medicines are being solidly built up in North Hwanghae Province.

This year medicinal herb farms and pharmaceutical plants are being expanded and the provincial traditional medicine hospital and traditional medicine pharmacies of the city and county people hospitals and other medical organs further modernized in the province.

The area of medicinal herb fields is being expanded through a mass movement. It will be enlarged 1.7 times this year as against last year.

The production of various kinds of animals and vegetable drugs was substantially increased and their processing equipment further modernized thanks to the state step of protecting and promoting the peoples' health by a most effective method by developing traditional medicine in combination with modern medicine. In the past four years the provinces' output of medicines has grown 4 times.

As a result, the pharmaceutical plants, traditional medicine hospitals and other public health service organs in the province meet the demand of people for traditional and modern medicines and export large quantities of drugs and medicines to foreign countries.

Much efforts are made to discover wild medicinal herb resources and spas and make an effective use of them, while creating fields under medicine herbs.

Recently scores of kinds of wild medicinal herbs and spas were found.

Rinsan County marked off all the wooded area of the county as an area for preserving and propagating medicinal herbs and has already created hundreds of hectares of medicinal herb fields. The county will expand their area 4 times this year compared with last year.

The province will boost the output of traditional medicines by more than three times during the Second Seven-Year Plan period.

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES REPLY MESSAGE FROM PLO'S 'ARAFAT

SK152217 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] Pyongyang June 16 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song received a message from Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation [PLO] and commander-in-chief of the Palestine Revolutionary Armed Forces, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the occasion of the "Week of Support to the Struggle of the Palestine People."

The reply message reads:

Comrade Kim Il-song
President
Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Pyongyang

I extend revolutionary greetings.

We received with high pride and thanks your letter of solidarity sent on the occasion of the "Week of Support to the Struggle of the Palestine People."

We extend most heartfelt thanks to you for your expression of invariable, firm support to the just struggle of our people against imperialism, Zionism and racism.

Esteemed Comrade President,

We Palestinian people and Arab nation frankly say that we are subjected to the ceaseless aggression of the U.S. imperialists and the Zionists who scheme to divide our Arab nation to deprive our people of their legitimate national rights, exploit our people and continuously plunder this region of its natural resources.

The Zionists, the enemy, are bombing and shelling almost every day the refugees villages and rural villages and towns of southern Lebanon by using latest destructive equipment of U.S. imperialism and further intensifying the bestial fascist repressive offensive against our compatriots in the occupied homeland to put down the rioting of [word indistinct] people.

As part of these suppressive moves, they recently expelled three of our leaders from the occupied western area and instigated fascist elements to plant explosives in an attempt to kill three other leaders.

We give you Comrade President enjoying the deepest love and respect our pledge to keep up our struggle till our Palestinian people have won national self-determination and the legitimate right to build an independent state.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we assure you in the name of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, that we are standing firm on the side of the friendly Korean people who are waging a just struggle under your wise leadership to drive out the imperialist aggressors and achieve the reunification of the country.

We are firmly convinced that the friendship and solidarity between our two peoples will grow stronger and develop through the common struggle against imperialism, Zionism and racism.

We wish good health and a long life to you Comrade President and progress and prosperity to the friendly Korean people.

Till the victory of the revolution.

Yasir 'Arafat
Chairman of the Executive Committee
Palestine Liberation Organisation
Commander-in-chief
Palestine Revolutionary Armed Forces

Beirut, June 4, 1980.

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

MALAGASY PAPER INTRODUCES EXPERIENCES IN FOUNDING KWP

SK171831 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1509 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Pyongyang June 17 (KCNA)--Malagasy paper ATRIKA May 31 carried an article headlined "Experiences in Founding Workers' Party of Korea" introducing the experiences of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, according to a report from Antananarivo.

The paper said:

The Workers' Party of Korea is a revolutionary party of chuche type which was founded and is led by the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il-song, the genius of revolution and great thinker and theoretician.

Precious experiences were gained in the course of founding it.

What is most important among them is that organisational and ideological foundations were laid before its founding.

The great President Kim Il-song founded the chuche idea first of all and saw to it that the stand of chuche was strictly maintained in preparing organisational and ideological foundations for founding the party.

The great President Kim Il-song brought up the revolutionary core to firmly build the organizational backbone for the founding of the party.

The great leader President Kim Il-song energetically waged the struggle for expanding the revolutionary ranks and ensuring their purity for organisational and ideological preparations to found the party.

Under the wise leadership of the great President Kim Il-song, the organisational backbone for the founding of the party was firmly built up, the solid unity of the revolutionary ranks in thought and will realised and a mass foundation for the founding of the party firmly laid. In other words, the organisational and ideological foundations for the founding of the party were successfully laid.

The great leader President Kim Il-song brilliantly accomplished the historic cause of founding a Marxist-Leninist party on the basis of the already laid organisational and ideological foundations for the founding of the party, surmounting all difficulties and trials under the complicated situation prevailing after liberation.

He formed the central organizing committee of the Communist Party of North Korea on October 10, 1945 and proclaimed to the world the founding of the glorious party, pushing aside the obstructive machinations of all class enemies, factionalists and parochialists through his vigorous and energetic struggle.

An important experience in building the Workers' Party of Korea is also that the party thus founded was developed into a mass party of the working people.

The great President Kim Il-song put forward the policy of founding a united party of the working people with his keen insight into the obtaining situation and the requirement of revolutionary development.

Indicating the line of merging the communist party with the new democratic party to found the Workers' Party, the vanguard of the working people with the working class as its core, he taught that the Workers Party to be founded should be a Marxist-Leninist party and a party carrying forward the glorious revolutionary traditions established during the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and its cause like the communist party.

Precious, indeed, are the experiences gained by the great President Kim Il-song in the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea, a revolutionary Marxist-Leninist party.

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

PERU-KOREA INSTITUTE OF CULTURE DELEGATION FETED

SK171048 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1031 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Pyongyang June 17 (KCNA)--A meeting welcoming the delegation of the Peru-Korea Institute of Culture and Friendship was held on June 16 at the Central Workers Hall.

A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was placed on the platform of the meeting hall.

Invited to the meeting were the members of the delegation headed by Angel Castro Lavarello, senator, chairman of the Peruvian Front for National Liberation and chairman of the Peru-Korean Institute of Culture and Friendship.

Present there were Kim Gwan-sop, chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, personages concerned and working people in the city.

Chae Chun-pyong spoke first at the meeting.

He said that the chairman and the Peru-Korea Institute of Culture and Friendship have made a great contribution to deepening the Peruvian peoples understanding of our country and to developing the friendly relations between the two countries by widely introducing among the Peruvian people the immortal chuche idea of the respected and beloved leader and his noble virtues and the brilliant successes registered by our people in the socialist revolution under his wise leadership.

Angel Castro Laverello spoke next.

I deem it the greatest honour and highest pride to be received by the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song and it will remain forever in my memory, he said, and continued:

We will hold President Kim Il-song in high esteem, infinitely respect and revere and follow him forever as the leader of all people of the world.

With his outstanding leadership, he has made your people, once exploited and oppressed, a dignified and powerful people with independence and mobilised the popular masses in defeating two imperialisms and carrying out the greatest revolution in the world.

Under the wise leadership of Marshal Kim Il-song the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea has turned into a powerful socialist industrial state with complete political independence, powerful self-defence capacity, brilliant national culture and the best educational system in the world in a short historical period.

As a result, chuche Korea has ushered in an era of great prosperity unprecedented in the history of mankind.

He further said:

The great leader enjoys the unqualified support and respect of the popular masses for his noble virtues and wise leadership.

Indeed, the respected and beloved, great leader President Kim Il-song has pulled through all trials and difficulties and is devoting all his wisdom and energy, denying himself even a moment's rest, for the people.

The worthy, fruitful and happy life enjoyed by the Korean people today is the result of the great love and warm solicitude of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il-song who is devoting his all to provide the people with everything necessary and make them a most dignified people in the world.

During my stay in the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, I saw people filled with the joy and happiness of having their great leader in the person of respected and beloved Marshal Kim Il-song, the father, and felt with an irrepressible admiration that the Korean people are the happiest and most disciplined people in the world, he said.

He continued: The DPRK has the best state structures in political, economic, social and cultural aspects and keeps friendly relations with over 100 countries of the world, adhering to the foreign policy of non-alignment.

All these successes are the results of the outstanding and wise guidance of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song who is enjoying high prestige and respect not only among the Korean people but also among the world people.

Referring to his visit to Mangyongdae, where the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation, respected and revered not only by the Korean people but also by the peoples of all countries of the world, was born, he pointed out: The root of the Korean revolution was laid in this glorious land and is spreading across the latitude and longitude.

Speaking of the non-aligned movement, he expressed full support to the communique on the joint meeting of the political committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Central Peoples Committee of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea.

He vehemently denounced with surging indignation the military fascist dictators headed by Chon Tu-hwan for brutally suppressing the heroic struggle of the South Korean students and people who have risen for the democratisation of society and the reunification of the country, and expressed the belief that the Korean people would achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country without fail in accordance with the three principles and five-point policy for national reunification put forward by the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song.

Concluding his speech, he shouted:

I wholeheartedly wish good health and a long life to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song for the eternal development of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea and for the strengthening and development of the world revolution.

Long live the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song!

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

'MINJU CHOSON' OBSERVES ANNIVERSARY OF DPRK-MALDIVES RELATIONS

SK141635 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1548 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Pyongyang June 14 (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON today dedicates a signed article to the 10th anniversary of the opening of diplomatic relations between our country and the Republic of Maldives.

It says:

The establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and Maldives on June 14, 1970 marked an important milestone in developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples: it reflected the common purpose and desire of the governments and peoples of the two countries for the independent development of the country and building of a new society.

The two peoples have strengthened and developed friendship and cooperation on the principles of equality, reciprocity and non-alignment and in mutual interests in the past decade following the opening of diplomatic relations, it says, and continues:

The government and people of Maldives highly estimate the brilliant successes our people have registered by embodying the immortal chuche idea in all fields of revolution and construction under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and express support to and sympathy for our just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Pursuing the non-aligned policy externally, the Maldive government opposes imperialism and colonialism and strives to develop friendly and cooperative relations with the countries of the new-emerging forces including the non-aligned countries.

Its government, in particular, opposes the military blocs and demands the removal of the military base of imperialists in Diego Garcia and conversion of the Indian Ocean into a peace zone.

Pointing to the struggle waged by the Maldive people for liquidating the consequences of the imperialist colonial rule and building the national economy and national culture, it goes on:

The Korean people rejoice over the successes made by the Maldive people in building an independent new society and support their just struggle.

In conclusion the article expresses the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Maldives will grow stronger and develop in the future and wishes them new success in their struggle to firmly defend the national independence and sovereignty and build a new life.

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

THESES ON CHUCHE ADOPTED AT LATIN AMERICAN SEMINAR

SK191546 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1507 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Pyongyang June 19 (KCNA)--Theses on study and dissemination of the chuche idea was adopted at the Latin American and Caribbean symposium on the chuche idea which was held in Panama on the occasion of the birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, according to a report.

The theses said that the symposium was attended by 68 delegations and delegates from 25 countries of the Latin American and Caribbean region and from 4 international and regional organizations and guests from different parts of the world.

In the first part the theses noted:

The progressive people of the world espouse the chuche idea as the precious guiding idea of our era, because it reflects the demand of the present time, the idea and desire of hundreds of millions of people for independence and indicates a right path to the realisation of independence.

By giving a unique elucidation of the position and role of the working people as masters of the revolution and construction for the first time in history, the chuche idea gives them the consciousness of being masters and points to the most correct way of carving out their destiny by themselves.

The chuche idea is based on the philosophical theory that man is master of everything and decides everything.

The chuche idea is embodied in the principles of chuche in ideology, independence in politics, self-support in economy and self-reliance in defence.

The chuche idea expounds a theory and strategy and tactics of the struggle of the popular masses to carve out their destiny independently and creatively on their own strength.

Thanks to the revolutionary theory and strategy and tactics of chuche, the people who had been groaning under the domination and oppression by

imperialism and colonialism have found a true way of achieving national liberation and successfully building a new society and come to have a correct guiding compass for victoriously accomplishing the sacred cause of independence.

The chuche idea, the guiding idea, guiding theory and guiding method of revolution and construction in our time, is a great idea which has turned into reality the age-old aspiration of the popular masses for an independent and creative life, an imperishable torch of national liberation, class liberation and human liberation and an inspiring banner of struggle for sovereignty, independence and social progress.

History is vigorously advancing along the orbit of independence, destroying the old world of domination and subjugation.

In the second part the theses said:

It is the sacred task of us, pioneers of the time and spokesman of truth, to deeply study the chuche idea and awaken hundreds on millions of people to this great doctrine.

First of all, we must make a deep, systematic and wide-range study of the chuche idea and its principles.

What is of particular importance in our activity to disseminate the chuche idea is to publish and disseminate works of His Excellency President Kim Il-song on a large scale, because they contain a wealth of principles, theories and strategies and tactics expounded by the chuche idea and of successes and experiences gained in the revolution and construction by embodying the chuche idea.

We should use every opportunity to translate and publish classic works of His Excellency President Kim Il-song on a large scale to disseminate them widely among the peoples of the Latin American and Caribbean region and give a practical and effective help to the peoples in their liberation struggle.

Referring to the problem of regularly organising seminars, lectures and meetings of book readers on the chuche idea and book and photo exhibitions introducing and propagating the chuche idea and its great vitality, of energetically conducting work to set up more libraries, bookstores and publishing houses disseminating and propagating the chuche idea and of developing the work of groups for the study of the chuche idea, the theses continued:

April 15, the birthday of His Excellency Respected President Kim Il-song, is not only the greatest national holiday of the Korean people but also the most auspicious holiday of the progressive people the world over.

We should organise and arrange celebrations introducing and propagating the chuche idea and its great vitality every year on the birthday of His Excellency Respected President Kim Il-song, the founder of the chuche idea.

Above all, we should organise a Latin American and Caribbean symposium on the chuche idea in 1982 to grandly celebrate the birthday of His Excellency Respected President Kim Il-song.

From now on we should print publications celebrating the birthday of His Excellency President Kim Il-song and accelerate preparations for widely organising book and photo exhibitions.

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

'KCNA' DELEGATION--Pyongyang June 15 (KCNA)--The delegation of the Korean Central News Agency headed by Hong Hyon-chong which had visited Bulgaria returned home on June 14 by train. A Korean journalists delegation headed by Kang Gi-sik left here yesterday by train for Romania. The delegation of the Cuban Architects Union left Pyongyang yesterday by plane. [Text] [SK150858 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0844 GMT 15 Jun 80]

JAPANESE DELEGATIONS ARRIVE--Pyongyang June 4--A Japan solidarity delegation supporting Korea's reunification headed by Makoto Ichikawa, advisor to the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, representative member of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea and executive member of the international liaison committee for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, arrived in Pyongyang June 3 by air. It was met at the airport by personages concerned Yi Hwa-son, Kim Tae-hui and Pyong-nok. [Text] [SK050615 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2220 GMT 3 Jun 80 SK] Pyongyang June 4--A delegation of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea headed by Yoshio Matsuda, representative member of the Japanese Artists' Council for supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, arrived in Pyongyang on June 3 by plane. [SK050615 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2216 GMT 3 Jun 80 SK]

INTERNATIONAL AVIATION GROUP--Pyongyang June 4--A delegation of the Far East and Pacific office of the international civil aviation organisation headed by deputy representative of the regional office R. N. Uezima arrived in Pyongyang June 3 by air. [Text] [SK050615 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0408 GMT 4 Jun 80 SK]

TURKISH OFFICIAL LEAVES--Pyongyang June 4--Bahriye Ucok, director of the Atatürk Institute, Turkey, and her husband left Pyongyang on June 3 by plane. They were seen at the airport by O Mun-han and other personages concerned. Staying in Korea from May 26 to June 3, the guests visited historic Mangyongdae and inspected the Korean Central History Museum and other places. After inspecting the September 15 weekly nursery, the

director said the Korean children were really happy. Always finding himself among the people, respected and beloved President Kim Il-song spares nothing for the people and children and devotes his all to their happiness. [Text] [SK050615 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0404 GMT 4 Jun 80 SK]

KULLOJA DELEGATION--Pyongyang June 1--The delegation of KULLOJA headed by Ko Song-il returned to Pyongyang on May 31 by train from the Soviet Union. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0839 GMT 1 Jun 80 SK]

SOVIET DELEGATION'S DEPARTURE--Pyongyang June 4--The delegation of the Soviet Educational and Cultural Workers Trade Union headed by M. G. Kozlova, secretary of the Central Committee of the Educational and Scientific Workers Union of the USSR, left here June 3 by air for home. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0402 GMT 4 Jun 80 SK]

SHIPPING AGREEMENT WITH POLAND--Pyongyang, 17 Jun--An agreement on strengthening mutual cooperation between the shipping companies of Korea and Poland was signed in Pyongyang on June 16. It was signed by personages concerned Yi Duk-hyon and general manager of the Polish Steamship Co, Ryszard Karger. [Text] [SK190638 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0343 GMT 17 Jun 80]

CSO: 4220

N. KOREA/BIOGRAPHICS

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO GDR--Pyongyang June 1--The Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a decree appointing Pak Hyon-po as DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the German Democratic Republic. [Text] [SK020847 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0841 GMT 1 Jun 80 SK]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO ZIMBABWE--Pyongyang June 1--Yi Won-kuk, the first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to the Republic of Zimbabwe, on May 21 presented the credentials to President Canaan Banana of the host country, according to a report. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. The president expressed deep thanks for the cordial regards and asked the ambassador to convey his heartfelt warm greetings to the great leader. Present on the occasion was deputy prime minister, [and] foreign minister of Zimbabwe. [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0846 GMT 1 Jun 80 SK]

CSO: 4120

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

YI DYNASTY ROOTS OF AUTHORITARIANISM TRACED

Seoul SINDONGA in Korean May pp 130-139

[Article by Kang Man-kil, Koryo University professor of History: "Korea's Art of Ruling in Historical Perspective"]

[Text] That the royal authority of the Yi Dynasty was preserved for 500 years was due to the fact that popular opposition to the Yi Dynasty art of rule was not organized, as well as to the fact the intellectual leadership necessary to instill the idea of doing so was not formed.

1. Preface

Upon receiving an invitation to visit Korea, an eminent West European historian at the turn of the century asked, "Is there anything that a historian can learn by going to a country where a single dynasty has held sway for some 500 years?"--the question went without a reply. Leaving aside whether or not such an incident occurred, the fact is that the thousand years of Silla and the 500 years each of the Koryo and Yi dynasties constitute the bulk of our historic periods. While there are instances when the long-running dynasties of our nation are a source of bravado--the "thousand-year state" and the "500-year state"--and that, when looked at from the point of view of the dynasties, there is something to be proud about, viewed from the angle of considering the overall historical development of our nation, pride is supplanted by a sense of disgrace.

The fact that a single system of rule was maintained for hundreds of years, without any substantial changes, in total disregard of the fact that the aspirations of the people grow right along with social development, cannot be considered anything to brag about. In considering how a single dynasty could last for some 500 years, one can say either that the dynastic system of rule had sufficient elasticity to adapt to epochal changes, or on the contrary, that the system exhibited the necessary art of ruling, whenever necessary, to prevent changes in itself.

In the case of a system of rule that reforms itself so as to conform to historic or epochal change, historic development occurs smoothly; on the

other hand, when a given system of rule does not keep in step with social progress and seeks to preserve itself, it has no choice but to employ oppressive means of rule or to make use of deceitful methods. While the methods employed by the system of rule that has fallen out of step with social progress or epochal development to maintain itself are manifold, the question of why such was tolerated within the ruling system cannot be avoided.

Even disregarding the thousand years of Silla and the 500 years of Koryo, the 500 years of the Yi Dynasty preserved royal rule for an unparalleled period irrespective of rapid changes in the world. We have the term "Yi Dynasty Stability"--but where it came from is one of the unresolved questions of Yi Dynasty historic research. Associated with it is the question of the nature of the ruling system of the Yi kings and that of the transformation of the art of rule; the question of a society based on a hereditary ruling class must also be taken into consideration. Gaining insight on some hundred years of Yi Dynasty, focusing on the question first of all of how it was that it lasted for 500 years, is of significance in itself.

One final remark: We are aware of the poison of the so-called school of historic colonialism, and we set high value on the labor and vigor which our post-liberation historians expended on rectifying its effects; at the same time, we are well aware of the fact that, unless we are to unreasonably distort history, there are no grounds for ignoring Americanization....

2. Foundation and Art of Rule of the Yi Dynasty

The close of the 14th century, when the Yi Dynasty was established, was one of the great transformational periods in our history. The beginnings of this transformation can be traced to the military coup which occurred in the late 12th century. With the military coup the ruling system of the royal Koryo family collapsed, and with it the political and social consciousness of the low-born and common masses was rapidly awakened, as the struggle for power went on among the military; hence the origin of the saying "Is there any difference between the princes and peers and the generalissimos and the prime ministers?", as commented by the lower classes.

The disturbance of hereditary rule in the wake of the military coup was brought to termination with the foundation of the Choe military regime, but subsequent Mongolian invasion and rule further enhanced the historic role of hereditary government. While the military regime took refuge on Kanghwa Island and became gradually corrupted with a life of sloth, it had been generally the case that the hereditary administration resisted the tyranny of the Mongol forces that rampaged over the countryside. Upon completion of peace negotiations with the Mongols the Koryo royal court was completely subordinated and powerless, and the aristocracy colluded with the Mongol regime, taking over wide tracts of land and oppressing the peasants. It was during this course of events that the

authority of the Koryo king was strengthened and attempts made on several occasions to politically overthrow Mongol rule, but all ended in failure and eventually the Koryo Dynasty collapsed, and the Yi Dynasty was established.

Consequently, the close of the 14th century was a time when the Ming had taken over on the continent in addition to the establishment of the Yi Dynasty, and a time when preparations had been laid internally to replace Koryo with Choson; at the same time, it was a time when the political and social consciousness of the lower class society--i.e. the hereditary rule society--had been raised to unprecedented levels through such processes as the military coup, resistance to the Mongols and the liberation of the system of rule from the Mongols. At such a time the objectives of rule of the newly established Yi Dynasty were twofold: first, to revamp the medieval system of rule that had begun to evolve in the closing days of Koryo, and second, the effective control of a peasantry whose level of consciousness had been raised to such an unprecedented level.

The policy of revamping the medieval system emerged from the so-called Three Great Policies formulated by the Yi clan. The first of these, the Principle of Farming-First, was designed to restore the dominance of an agriculture-based economic system. Following land reform using the status land system, the policy of increasing agricultural productivity was effectively pursued, and the science and technology necessary for agricultural development was developed. The second, the Principle of Repressed Commerce, suppressed the development of commerce, and preserved the agrarian-based society at the same time that it prevented peasants from leaving the land. The Principle of Isolationism completely eliminated travel by peasants to foreign countries and maintained an isolated society, but with development of foreign trade the collapse of the agriculture-based economic system could not be prevented.

Nevertheless, a number of methods for effectively governing peasants whose consciousness had been raised to unprecedented levels at the end of the Koryo Dynasty were realized. The essential plan of the status land system to equitably distribute land to the farmers could not be achieved, owing to guarantees set for the standard of living of the high-born, but the tillage right of farmers was guaranteed on the official setting of rents was institutionalized. Although such policies were designed to chain the peasants to the land and to preserve a medieval-type stability, they were, at the same time, policies which set the peasants apart from the exploitation of the landholders.

Further, the development of hangul [Korean alphabet] for use by the lower class can be viewed as a policy for effective rule. Even through the Koryo Dynasty, only those who could use hanja [Chinese characters] occupied government positions and, by not providing an alphabet for the lower classes, they could control the latter completely. Leaving the lower class outside the circle of literacy facilitated their complete control. However,

we can consider the point that, coming into the Yi Dynasty, it was not possible to govern the lower classes without teaching them a writing system, given their heightened level of consciousness. With the creation of the Korean alphabet, the first work composed--the "Yongbio'ch'o'nga" ["Song of Dragons Flying to Heaven"]--eulogizing the founding of the Yi Dynasty was provided to the lower classes. It can be said that works such as this, which drew the affections of the people to the king, served to help govern them more effectively.

The art of governing employed by the Yi kings in this manner in nation building was extremely effective, and the period following founding of the dynasty, i.e. the 15th century, was comparatively stable in terms of the ruling order. Although the stability of the 15th century was a stability that quieted the political, economic and social chaos of the late Koryo period and increased agricultural productivity, when viewed from another angle it cannot be ignored that it was a stability that was interrupted by the collapse of the medieval system. The art of rule of the early nation building period was effective in that it brought a degree of political, economic and cultural development during the 15th century under a medieval-type stability and medieval system, but such was the case for no more than a century, and then disturbances again began to appear.

As we know, Yi Dynasty history in the following 16th century was a time when the purge of scholars was repeated, and when party strife began. This was a time when the status land system completely collapsed and the large land-holder system began to re-emerge, and when the military system developed in the early stages of nation building also began to crumble. The power struggle between the out-of-power scholars, known as the Sarim Group, and those in power, known as the Conservative Merit [Hungu] Group, intensified, and the society of hereditary rule again began to decline, with disturbances such as that of Him Ko-chong [Yim Kkok-chong] growing out of the vortex. Although the internal power mechanism of the scholar class was changed with the replacement of the Conservative Merit Group by the Sarim Group over the course of the 16th century, it had neither the freshness nor the practicality of the early stage of the 15th century and fell apart in the vortex of party warfare.

To repeat: The Yi Dynasty of the scholar class, which quieted the chaos of late Koryo and restored medieval stability, had, over the course of the 15th century, an art of rule that was to a slight degree more acceptable to the common people, and was an affirmative stage in history. This historic affirmation of the regime of the scholar class was, however, limited to the 15th century, and from that time on the Yi kings lost this sense of history and maintained themselves through suppression.

3. The Art of Yi Dynasty Rule Following the Hideyoshi Invasion

Coming into the 16th century, the administrative order of the initial stage of the Yi Dynasty began to break apart piece by piece and the historic affirmation of the scholar regime had already begun to fade, but the decisive blows were dealt by the Hideyoshi invasion [1592] and the Chinese invasion [1637]. Alienation of the common people from the Yi kings had already appeared toward the end of the 16th century, before the Hideyoshi invasion, but with the invasion the incompetency of the Yi Dynasty system of rule was displayed overnight, and this further aggravated [the alienation]. The party of the king, fearful that the invaders would set fire to Kyongbok Palace, was stoned by the common people as it fled to the north before the Japanese forces arrived in Seoul. As soon as the invasion began, the government troops all fled and the Righteous Armies [Uibyeong], with the Confucian scholars in the van, sprang up; but large and small uprisings, centered around the likes of Yi Mong-hak, Song Yu-chin, Kim Hui, Kang Tae-su and the Ko P'a, broke out everywhere.

This war, which embroiled three Asian nations, was the primary cause of the change in regime in Japan and the change of dynasty in China, but in Choson [period name for Korea]--the actual battleground--the Yi Dynasty managed to hold on. From the viewpoint of the dynasty, the incident was a blessing among misfortunes, but viewed from the standpoint of our overall historic development, there was nothing fortunate about it. In fact, as a result of this unprecedented time of strife the Yi Dynasty was at a low point, and a new political power could have come to the fore and established a new dynasty. Even supposing that such could not have been expected of the forces which were behind the uprisings during the war, we can assume that it would not have been totally impossible for a new force to have sprung from the leaders of the Righteous Armies.

[Admiral] Yi Sun-sin, although not a leader of the Righteous Armies, commanded a greater following among the rank and file soldiers and the common people than did the king, who had fled to Yiju [in North Pyongan Province], and as a result his staff had a greater number of such soldiers and common people than any other commander. Among the leaders of the Righteous Armies as well there were those who, through battle, were materially or directly supported by the common people and who, in fact, were objects of idolization. Nevertheless, Yi Sun-sin, who was persecuted by the government even in the midst of battle, was killed in the final battle, and Kim Tok-ryong, commander of the Honam Righteous Army, was taken into custody and killed for colluding in the Yi Mong-hak uprising. Chong Mun-pu, who had organized the Righteous Army in Hamgyong Province, was accused of treason after the war and killed, and Kwak Chae-u, commander of the Red Shirts, having survived a number of plots, became critical of political affairs and died while in retirement. The Yi Dynasty was able to survive because the Yi government was able to eliminate the war heroes of the Hideyoshi invasion, by one reason or another, and this too can be considered a means of rule.

The Chinese invasion represented a war which resulted from the failure of foreign policy toward the Ching, and was a total defeat. Although not a war that encompassed the entire nation, as was the Hideyoshi invasion, it did thoroughly trample the authority of the dynasty. As a means of regaining the authority lost following the Manchu invasions, the Yi government appointed several opposition scholars known as the Sallim [Mountain and Forest Group] to office, thus precipitating the so-called China Invasion Debate. It is apparent that this, rather than an issue involving the implementation of a campaign against China, was intended to divert the attention of the common people to the outside at a time when they were at the height of unprecedented dissatisfaction stemming from the destruction of two wars. By confusing to some extent the failure of its foreign policy toward the Ching and the defeat in war with the Chinese Invasion Debates, the system of rule of the Yi Dynasty was able to maintain itself, but subsequently, after the debates, found itself in an intolerable situation.

First and foremost, the administrative society was rotted to the core by party strife. Having fulfilled its historic role, the scholar class system of rule floundered in self-contradiction. At a time when the common people were restrained from recovering from the ravages of war, [the scholars] engaged continuously in unproductive power struggles, laying the blame on the so-called Propriety Issue. If one assumption be permitted, it would be that, had a new dynasty been established following the Hideyoshi invasion, at least the process of party warfare would not have to have been suffered.

Another issue which requires attention in Yi Dynasty history subsequent to the China Invasion Debates is that of the attendant almost virtual shutting off of the only channel for introduction of advanced civilization. Throughout history, the channel for introduction of advanced civilization to us has of course been that of China. After the Chinese Invasion, the Yi Dynasty regime was politically under complete submission to the Ching, but at the same time continued to stress its hostility concerning the situation and refused to acknowledge that it was an advanced civilization--terming it barbarian--and, as a consequence, blocked the introduction of Western civilization that had found its way into the Ching. From the time of the China Invasion Debates until the latter part of the 18th century, when the debate over Northern Studies was introduced by a number of Positivist Scholars, the advanced state of the Ching was not recognized, and as a result, the introduction of new civilization was controlled. It can be stated that continued devotion to the Ming, which had ceased to exist, and the avoidance of cultural contact with the new Ching Dynasty was, and not unsurprisingly so, a fundamental policy of the system of rule of the Yi Dynasty which enabled it to preserve itself.

However, a policy which aimed to cut off contact with the outside and in so doing preserve the ruling system of old could not be thoroughly maintained. Despite the control, new civilization gradually filtered in

through the Ching and was ingested by a number of intellectuals who had a keener sense of historical perspective, and, in the latter part of the 18th century, a few of them boldly acknowledged the superiority of Ching culture, thus precipitating the Northern Studies Debate over what should be learned. Under the assertion that Western civilization should be studied by inviting Western missionaries who were in China, Catholicism was introduced and spread by a number of intellectuals.

The introduction of Western culture through the Ching and the spread of Catholicism could not help but pose a considerable threat to the Yi Dynasty system of rule. This was due to the possibility that intellectuals, armed with new culture and new religion, could form a new political force. Sensing an impending severe crisis, the system rebounded in knee-jerk fashion and purged all of the progressive intellectuals, calling them Catholics, and once more reinforced the old regime. With the start of the 19th century, history once again took a giant step backward with the rise of the so-called palace politics. The perception by the common people that history was back-sliding led to the Hong Kyong-nae Revolt [in 1811], which touched off national civil uprisings once again.

The palace politics of the Andong Kim ultimately dissolved in civil war, and the Tae Won-gun Period began. To protect against such civil uprisings, he [Tae Won-gun] was forced to adopt policies which courted to some extent the favor of the common people. These included the abolishment of numerous memorial halls, enforcement of the Household Tax System--forcing the Yangban for the first time to pay the tax--and control of corrupt officials. By alleviating the antagonism of the common people on the one hand through implementation of such policies, and by thoroughly suppressing Catholicism and rigidly enforcing isolationism on the other, he was able once again to prop up the Yi Dynasty system of rule.

Even before the palace politics of the Andong Kim took effect, i.e. in the latter half of the 18th century, scholars had appeared who, freed from the China Invasion Debate, were possessed of the idea that Chinese and Western culture should be accepted as part of the Northern Studies Debate, and it was possible that some degree of immunity might have developed through such contact with the West. Despite the fact that conditions were just about ripe for a controlled and previously planned opening of the door, the system, perceiving such as a threat, thoroughly suppressed and blocked it, and with this the high point of the Tae Won-gun era was reached. When the Tae Won-gun regime finally did collapse, an unprepared open door policy was forcibly put into effect. At the time of the open door policy, the Reformist Group [Kaehwap'a], had already begun to form, and although they must have some influence on the policy, it is also a fact that they could not by themselves have brought the open door to realization.

Looking at Yi Dynasty history from this point of view, the system of rule of the dynasty from the time of the Hideyoshi invasion until the Open Door was one that had already missed the drift of history--an obsolete

system--but, making use of an art of rule capable of overcoming crises as they arose, preserved itself through oppression; ultimately, this led it, unprepared, to the Open Door in the hands of capitalism.

4. Art of Rule Subsequent to the Open Door

Needless to say, the Yi Dynasty regime did not change and become more progressive following the demolishing of Tae Won-gun's isolationist rule and the adoption of the Open Door policy. The result of the Open Door policy, ill-prepared and incapable of autonomy as it was, was that the nation's natural resources were drained off with practically no control and waves of capitalism's manufactured goods inundated the agrarian society, and the government was helpless to do anything about it. Although a portion of government organization was drawn up along new lines learned from the modern culture brought in through Japan and the Ching, the Yi government was brought completely under the control of the Ching as a result of the Im-o Military Revolt [1882], and, with the inability of the reform government of Kim Ok-kyun to become established, it went over to an even more pro-Ching policy and thoroughly embraced conservatism.

The Yi government, again confronted with the threat of an explosive situation from the Tonghak and peasant revolution in demand of reforms of the feudalistic system, concluded a deceitful treaty with the peasant forces while soliciting the aid of the Ching military, which ultimately precipitated the Sino-Japanese War. The result of calling in outside force to put down the peasant army with the intention of preserving the regime was that the countryside was turned into a battleground for foreign armies; the hope of cutting off demands of the peasants for reform ultimately led to submission to the Japanese demand for "reform," and in fact opened the way for colonization.

The royal regime, dissatisfied with the acceleration of reform of the pro-Japanese government forced by Japan and the tilt toward weakening of royal authority, looked to Russia, which was perceived as being stronger than Japan; the Japanese, seeing this as a threat, had the queen, who was thought to be the ringleader of the pro-Russian policy, put to death, and the king hid himself out at the Russian mission in order to preserve his life. While the king was in sanctuary at the Russian mission, concessions naturally accrued to the advantage of Russia, and accordingly the competition for concessions by the European and American powers reached its climax.

With the culmination of the Russo-Japanese War in the favor of Japan, the attempt to preserve power by dependence on Russia came to naught. Following the failure of the pro-China policy as a result of the Sino-Japanese War and of the pro-Russia policy in the Russo-Japanese War, the Yi Dynasty regime finally turned to the might of the United States and sent missionaries such as [Homer] Hulbert to the U.S. However, the U.S. had already recognized Japan's sovereignty over the Korean Peninsula in the Katsura-Taft Memo as a condition for guaranteeing its rights in the Philippines.

With the failure of both the pro-China and pro-Russia policies in two wars, the royal court was truly helpless, and the political stage was left as a matter of course to the pro-Japanese forces. As the cabinet, which had become a tool of Japan, transformed the protectorate into a full-fledged colonial structure, the Righteous Army battles broke out sharply; when the government of the Great Empire of the Han [Korea] mobilized its troops to assist the Japanese forces in suppressing them, they finally disbursed and disappeared.

During this process the royal court could do nothing more than dispatch secret envoys to the International Peace Conference, the United States and so on. Perceiving the constraints of the "Treaty of Protection" an effort was made to get the help of international public opinion, but all failed as a result of collusion by countries such as the United Kingdom, which were allied with Japan, and finally there was nothing that could be done but affix the seal to the "Treaty of Annexation." When [King] Kojong died, a Yangban living in Yangyang County commented, "The Yi king, having turned the land that for 500 years has been the Yi over to the Japanese, and having made 20 million subjects the slaves of Japan, was an unworthy ruler and an immutable enemy; there is no need to wear mourning clothes." A young man had received a missionary education pointed out, "Little could be said about eh patriarchal ruler of the people had the nation been lost as the result of war, but one who allows annexation by a foreign country without so much as a fight is not a sovereign monarch--what is the need for mourning clothes? Such enables us to have a feel for the sentiments of the people at that time.

All things considered, it is difficult to find any sense of direction in the art of rule of the Yi government subsequent to the Open Door. The Yi art of rule that had been employed at the time of medieval isolationism couldn't be used when put before the international community following the Open Door policy. It is plain that the royal court, which failed to set political policies which would have conformed to the new epochal and historical changes underway, was engrossed with preserving itself by looking to whatever power among the international powers that surrounded the Korean Peninsula that it thought strongest at the time, and that could only lead ultimately to reduction as a colony of Japan. Looking at the opinions expressed following the death of Kojong, such as "At that time, since, in the tradition of the Yi kings, the Korean emperor appointed public and military officials from among Yangban confucian scholars, and the common people didn't have even lower-class privileges, there was no need to exhibit lower-class grief," one has to assume that the Yi Dynasty ruling system had reached its limits.

5. Conclusion

When we examine the Yi Dynasty period from this perspective, it is evident that whatever support the Yi ruling order had from the common people was, from the historical point of view, limited to the 15th century; we are

thus forced to take into consideration how it was that, irrespective of this support, its art of rule exhibited such efficacy on each and every occasion subsequently, and that the dynasty, which had been preserved for 500 years, failed to achieve historic change of its own accord and was thus reduced to the status of a colony.

During the 500 years of the Yi Dynasty, numerous revolts and popular uprisings took place, but the revolts ended as revolts and the popular uprisings ended as just that--uprisings. Although a peasant struggle occurred which can now be called a revolution, it was put down by foreign troops. In the case of the Tonghak and peasant rebellions which were put down by foreign forces, although nothing was achieved, the common people did in each instance resist the Yi art of rule through popular uprising or rebellion; we have to believe that the ability of the Yi art of rule to display such efficacy on each occasion, and to thus preserve the Yi Dynasty for such a long period of time, was due to the fact that an intellectual class capable of leading such opposition through organization and infusion of ideology was not formed.

Even early in the Yi Dynasty, an intellectual class separate from the government structure did not develop. There were no intellectuals during the Yi period other than the Confucians and the Buddhist priests; the Confucians were all aspirants to the bureaucracy, and as for the Buddhist priests, being of low social origin, they in reality did not play the role of intellectuals. Under circumstances where no group of intellectuals existed outside the bureaucratic system, rebellions, when they occurred, were not infused with an anti-dynasty feeling, and when popular uprisings broke out, there was no one to organize their strength or to provide a motivating doctrine so as to lead them in the direction of overthrowing the dynasty.

Going into the latter part of the Yi Dynasty, an intellectual group outside the system began to form, the representatives of which were known as adherents to the Pragmatic School [Silhak]. Although the Silhak is difficult to categorize, and even if small, when viewed from a historic perspective, it occupied a position outside of the bureaucratic system; it should be characterized as having been limited to those espousing objective and critical concepts.

Within this narrow scope the Silhak scholars lived their lives with the common people, and to some degree correctly understanding the historic contradictions of medieval society which had accumulated in this period, made proposals for reform. The theories on reform that they offered touched broadly on all the important areas of national administration, starting with the issue of land and including administrative organizations, military system, commerce and foreign trade. However, their reform theories did not directly address the problem of the power structure or go as far as refuting the Yi Dynasty itself. In other words, it is extremely difficult to find anything revolutionary about the theories.

The politicians of the Reformist Group, who brought about a change of government subsequent to the Open Door policy in order to implement their theories on administrative reform, were also stopped short by the limitations of the monarchy, as manifested by the so-called relationship between the king and his subjects, and until such time as this was renounced they had no influence. The question of whether or not the leaders of the Tonghak and peasant uprisings denounced the king himself requires further research, but it is not at all clear as to what characteristics would have developed later--whether the forces that shaped the Independence Club would have made such an objective part of their achievement of total popular rule, whether they too would have been stopped by the limitations presented by monarchical rule, or even whether the autocratic monarchy would have been changed into something akin to an absolute monarchy.

The Patriotic Enlightenment Movement which followed the "Ulsa Protection Treaty" was a comparatively broad movement which tended to mobilize the groups of intellectuals that had been formed up until that time. Although it was a movement to safeguard sovereignty after monarchical power had been given up under the "Protection Treaty," the sovereignty which those involved hoped to safeguard as yet resided in authority of the king, and could not have been national sovereignty. Although a discussion of denying absolute rule developed in the final stage of the movement, it could never be freed to any great extent from the overall environment of wanting to preserve absolute rule.

Such political attitudes on the part of intellectuals were connected with the movement for democracy at a time of colonialization. On the one hand, there were advocates of total independence who absolutely rejected the colonial system of rule, and among them were those who leaned toward preparing for independence and toward self-rule; in contrast to those who wanted a war of independence, there were also advocates of the so-called independence through diplomacy who hoped to get assistance from one of the other big powers in order to be freed from Japanese imperialist rule.

It goes without saying that, when looked at from the perspective of the dynasty or the ruling system, for a bureaucratic system whose historical role had already been played to so skillfully display at all times an art of rule that enabled it to prolong its existence, and hence that of the dynasty and the ruling system, was fortuitous; however, when viewed from the standpoint of our overall historical development, such was unfortunate. Although the reasons for the success of this art of rule can be traced to a number of causes, it can be attributed first and foremost to the near non-existence of intellectuals outside the system, as well as to the fact that their perception of history was not of sufficient depth.

9062

CSO: 4108

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KOREAN ORGANIZATIONS IN CANADA ISSUE STATEMENT ON KWANGJU

SK160814 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0809 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Pyongyang June 16 (KCNA)--The May 31 issue of NEW KOREAN TIMES, a newspaper of Koreans published in Canada, carried a statement published in joint name on May 27 by the "Institute of Democracy, Nation and Unification in Canada" and "Korean Solidarity Committee" denouncing the South Korean military fascist cliques' brutal suppression of people, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

Informing the world that Kwangju is now in a pool of blood, the statement stressed:

The gruesome scene defies all description by human words.

But, students and citizens of Kwangju fought courageously to the last moment with burning patriotism and faith in justice, the statement said, and went on:

Here lies another grievance never to be forgotten.

The United States sent a large nuclear-powered aircraft carrier to the coastal waters of South Korea under the pretext of precautions against the north in order to assist the South Korean "government" in the crisis.

Shortly after the Kwangju resisters fell down, the U.S. State Department stated that it felt at rest with the restoration of order and fortunately the incident did not spread all over South Korea.

It was the U.S. Government which stood behind the murder of Kwangju protesters.

All misfortunes of South Korea are ascribable to the United States.

The existence of all the successive corrupt dictatorial "regimes" and the extreme irregularities of society all resulted from U.S. manoeuvres.

It is the U.S. Government which divided our nation into the north and south and stands in the way of its reunification. This is known to all.

Our nation will never forget this grave crime.

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KOREANS IN WEST GERMANY ISSUE STATEMENT ON 'KWANGJU MASSACRE'

SK171808 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1541 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Pyongyang June 17 (KCNA)--The "Union of South Korean Workers in West Germany," an organisation of Korean residents in West Germany, issued a statement on May 27 denouncing the South Korean military fascist cliques massacre of Kwangju citizens, according to a KNS report from Tokyo quoting a publication of Korean residents in West Germany.

Noting that the uprising of more than 300,000 citizens of Kwangju was a righteous struggle for democratic freedom and the right to existence, the statement said:

We extend sincere condolences to revolutionary citizens and students of Kwangju who fought to the end, not yielding their just determination, and died a heroic death and will struggle till the day of victory, carrying forward their unaccomplished will.

We cannot repress surging indignation at the military hooligans who attacked thousands of, tens of thousands of students and citizens at dead of night and slaughtered them right and left, branded Chon Tu-hwan and Yi Hui-song who commanded this operation as butchers of people and resolve to take revenge upon them with our blood as long as our hearts are beating, denounce the U.S. ruling quarters backing and patronizing the Chon Tu-hwan clique militarily and politically as an accomplice in the massacre of Kwangju citizens, and clarify hereby the following demands:

1. The martial law authorities must unconditionally release students and citizens arrested during the recent uprising and stop hunting for those who are hiding themselves.
2. The "government" must immediately lift the "martial law," set free all the patriots detained for "political reasons" and restore their civil rights.
3. The "government" must pay compensation and pension to those who were murdered or wounded in the recent uprising and to their families.

4. The United States which is backing and patronising the military dictatorship of South Korea must stop interfering any longer in the internal affairs of South Korea and withdraw, taking along all its troops and weapons.

5. Punish the military commanders who directed operations against the recent Kwangju uprising and against the Pusan and Masan uprising in October last year.

CSO: 4120

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

FRENCH REPORTER EXAMINES REGIONALISM IN KWANGJU RIOT

Paris LE MONDE in French 26 May 80 pp 1, 4

[Article by Philippe Pons, special correspondent: "Trouble in South Korea"]

[Excerpt] If some of the Kwangju inhabitants seem bent on continuing the struggle, others would rather leave town to escape a possible tank platoon attack. Observers see long lines of refugees along the roads.

In their effort to regain control of the situation in the Cholla Province, military authorities are going into action on two levels. While first of all staging the Kwangju revolt, as some "Hooligans" and some "undesirable elements" are doing, they are justifying a possible intervention, as it were, in advance. Good citizens, perhaps somewhat misled during the week, hoping for a return to order, they must succeed in stopping the infiltration which is jeopardizing the nation's security. Counterespionage services on Friday disclosed that they were afraid that North Korea is trying to make Kwangju "their base for guerrilla forces in the South." Press releases or "rumors" originating among the military hourly circulate "data which tend to make increasingly more plausible in the people's view the explanation that a Communist "fifth column" is organizing the Kwangju riots.

The authorities' fears are no doubt not unfounded. While encouraging a "witch hunt" and endeavoring to sow doubt in the minds of demonstrators and the population as a whole, it still remains for them to put forth every effort to break down the resistance at Kwangju and prevent the building up of a support movement on the rebel's behalf. On Saturday it was announced at Seoul that according to "some sources," the demonstrators had seized five communist spies, two of whom were women, and delivered them to the proper authorities.

It is obvious that the anarchy which is prevailing in Kwangju is in a region made to order for agitators. Neither is it difficult incidentally to remind the Koreans that within the second half of 40 years, a communist movement has been organized in the Cholla province.

Evidently, the military have also backed "regionalism" which is an important factor in Korean life, to limit unrest to the Cholla Province. Old enmities which go back as far as the seventh century, and to the period of the three kingdoms, are traditionally antagonistic to the Cholla and Kwangju provinces, which were respectively the former kingdoms of Silla and Pekche, the former having brought about the country's unification in 676. Since then, the Korean leaders have always followed the recommendation of the first king of the Koryo dynasty (936-1392) never to confer any high office on persons coming from Cholla, "people who cannot be trusted," they still say today. This discrimination against Cholla inhabitants which, before the war, they tell us, was still made evident by obliging them to pay their admission to a university in Seoul several months in advance, has stressed the very strong sense of identity they themselves deeply feel in response to this distrust. Once again we find a gulf existing in the present society which reflects enmities and ancestral particularisms. General Chon, among others, came from Kyongsang, the neighboring province of Cholla, while Cholla was the birthplace of Mr Kim Daejung, leader of the opposition, maltreated by the Park regime and today once again seized and accused of being in the pay of the communists.

It is not only the military who think that the Koreans could react more forcefully in terms of regionalist rather than political opinions on the unrest within the Cholla Province. A scholar from the old school, whom no one could suspect of being a partisan of muscle-bound regimes, once he mentioned the number of years spent in prison, told us that it is not impossible that the country is relatively indifferent to the tragedy which the Kwangju inhabitants are suffering--simply because it is the capital of South Cholla. This view of the situation reflects, perhaps, only a part of the truth. Living in Seoul there are more than a million persons who are natives of Cholla, and who for the most part belong to the underprivileged classes of the population. These people have been deeply affected by what is going on in Kwangju. On the other hand, we wonder if the regionalist inactivity has been so strongly noted among the young as among their parents. Students whom we have met in Seoul, on their part, seem very much concerned about the incidents which are occurring in the South.

The United States, which has repeated its appeal for moderation in the Kwangju affair, has also advised North Korea against any attempt to exploit the situation. So far, we have not noted any anti-American feeling. On the other hand, in Seoul, since it was made known that the United States was authorizing some Korean troops placed under joint command to initiate police operations, some students were wondering what the Carter administration was looking for. One of them told us: "On the one hand, Carter speaks of human rights and, on the other, he lends support to a regime which is perhaps going to bring about a blood bath in the country's South."

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

GOVERNMENT TO HELP SPUR ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY

Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Jun 80 p 7

[Text] In preparation for the domestic sale of color TV sets, the government has mapped out a series of comprehensive measures to foster the electronic industry as a strategic export front.

During the latter half of this year, the government will furnish the electronic industry with 10 billion won from the National Investment Fund.

According to the plan formulated by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, international competitiveness and technical improvement in the TV industry will be emphasized on the occasion of the domestic sale of color TV sets.

A total of 100 billion won has already been invested in the color TV and black-white TV industries.

The ministry will also foster technology-intensive electronic industries such as semiconductors and computers in order to avoid the pursuit of such countries as mainland China which has recently been putting emphasis on the electronic industry.

During the latter half of this year, the ministry will provide 10 billion won in loans to industries producing semiconductors and computers. Each firm will be given up to 1 billion won.

Imports of automatic facilities will be spurred with foreign currency loans, and customs clearance will be allowed for samples.

Through Hongkong and Singapore, the ministry will push exports of newly-developed items including electronic ranges and computerized appliances to third countries.

The ministry will encourage exporters of electronic products to expand their markets in the United States and Japan, asking them to step up after service systems and to establish on-the-spot production systems.

CSO: 4120

NEW ECONOMIC POLICY CRITICIZED

Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Jun 80 p 7

[Article by Kim Doo-keun: "New Economic Policy Steps Unsatisfactory"]

[Text] The June 5 economic policy measures the government announced last Thursday appeared to inject blood through emergency first aid into the ailing national economy, faced with a serious pinch caused by rising prices, unemployment and a deficit in the international balance of payments.

However, the policy package seems to be unsatisfactory as a fundamental remedy for the ailing economy.

The new measures have substantially eased the government's tight money policy in pursuit of economic stabilization, adopted since in April last year.

In a strenuous effort to replace the national economy on a stable track, the government raised the interest rates and devalued the won currency against the U.S. dollar last Jan. 12, but had to sharply raise the prices of domestic oil products on Jan. 20.

Led by the repeated crude oil price hikes and other overseas factors, wholesale prices had risen by 27 percent as of the end of May, hitting the government-set target for the whole of this year. The current account deficit reached \$1,970 million at the end of April.

Thus the deficit is feared to grow to a level of \$6 billion, far exceeding the \$4.7 billion originally estimated by the government.

In the course of the tight money policy, those unemployed grew to 820,000 persons in the first quarter of this year, a whopping rise of 270,000 over the same quarter last year.

Due to the sluggish demand at home and abroad and also to the tight money policy, business insolvencies and reduced operations by industries have been accelerated while enterprisers have become hesitant to invest. To worsen the matter, non-economic factors such as social unrest triggered by labor-management disputes and student demonstrations have added fuel to the fire for the ailing economy.

After consultations for a couple of weeks among economic ministers, the new policy package was adopted with emphasis on expansion in employment and exports.

Credit Expansion

Major points of the new measures are to stimulate industries by the expansion of credit and to cut down their tax and loan interest burdens and to reduce unemployment by the early undertaking of government-financed civil and housing projects which were shelved earlier.

To increase domestic credit for the private sector by 800 billion won this year, the government has raised the year's broadly-defined money supply

(M2) growth rate by 5 percent to 25 percent from the original 20 percent.

The increased credit for the private sector will be released selectively as operational funds for enterprises, funds to purchase locally-produced machines, funds in support of small industries, housing funds, and facility funds for industries producing daily necessities.

Lending interest rates were lowered by a small margin this time — only one percent-

age point for the rate on ordinary bank loans, for example, while the rates on policy loans and savings deposits remain unchanged.

On Jan. 12 the overall interest rates were raised by an average of six percentage points. The government has decided to readjust the interest rates occasionally, even monthly, flexibly to meet the changeable economic situations.

With the interest rates lowered, the interest burden on enterprises during the latter half of the year is to be reduced by approximately 60 billion won. With the upward adjustment of the total money supply, the average monthly credit for the private sector during the June-December period this year exceeds 400 billion won as compared with an average 200 billion won per month during the past five months.

In support of commodity exports, the government has shelved, until the end of this year, its earlier decision to raise the interest rate on export support financing loans to 15 percent from 13 percent per annum beginning July 1. It also decided to raise the per dollar loan ceiling for exporters to an average of \$25 won from the present \$07 won effective from July 1.

The sweeping new policy package includes various tax and financing favors for industries to invigorate enterprise activity.

It is still uncertain if an increased money supply and measures to lower the interest and tax burdens in accordance with the new steps alone can boost exports and regain business briskness substantially.

The dull export performance this year is attributed not only to political and social instability but also to the overall decline in demand on the world market as well as the export industries' own problems which depend on preferential government support while dumping low-quality products on overseas markets.

The increased money supply is pushing up commodity prices and imports to worsen the international balance of payments.

In this respect, without effective industrial policies to improve international competitiveness and the financial structure of enterprises, an increased money supply for enterprises is certain to aggravate the price front.

The new policy measures involve no price measures even though the lives of low-income people are exposed to an increased threat of price spirals with possibilities of another oil price hike in the latter half of the year.

It is doubtful if the year's wholesale and consumer price increase rates can be curbed to 30 percent and 20 percent as targetted by the government this time.

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

RECESSION CAUSES DECREASE IN MASAN POPULATION

Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Jun 80 p 8

[Text] Masan--The population of this industrial port city has drastically decreased by more than 26,000 persons in the past five months, reflecting the recession now seizing the nearby Changwon industrial complex.

Statistics compiled by the city administration showed yesterday that the city had a registered population of 339,807 persons in 74,493 households as of the end of last May--a decrease of 26,363 persons in 4,634 households since the end of last year.

City officials attributed such a sharp population decrease to the long-continuing business recession in the free export zone here and in the neighboring Changwon industrial estate, which has culminated in the closure or suspension of business of many firms and factories during the past five months.

According to the city officials, as many as 700 persons in Yangdok-dong, mostly employees of export firms and industrial plants in Changwon, were leaving for their home towns every day after they lost jobs in the worsening recession.

Until 1978, the population of this city had increased by around 3,000 persons every day causing extreme shortages of rented rooms and houses in the city. These days, however, many houses are posting "rented room available" on their gates.

CSO: 4120

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

FKI TO CORRECT OVER CONCENTRATION OF WORK FORCE IN SEOUL, PUSAN

Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 Jun 80 p 7

[Text] About one half of the total labor force of the nation is working in Seoul and Pusan, the two largest cities in Korea.

This situation has caused not only an imbalance in Korea's regional development but also an adverse factor in employment stabilization, according to the Federation of Korean Industries yesterday.

The federation released a report concerning employment situations by industry and region, in which it said some 49 percent of the total industrial workers were working in the two largest cities at the end of 1978.

Seoul accounted for 33.4 percent, and Pusan 15.2 percent of the total, according to the report.

Due to the recent business stagnation, the employment foundation of the two cities has become weak, and the excessive preponderance of employment in the two cities has caused a crack in harmonious industrial and regional development, according to the report.

Economic complementarity among industries and regions can be achieved by correcting such excessive preponderance and fostering a balance be-

tween big and small industries, the FKI report said.

The workers employed by small industries dropped to 53.8 percent of the total at the end of 1978 from 65.1 percent in 1974, according to the report.

Those employed by big businesses, meantime, increased to 46.2 percent at the end of 1978 as compared with 34.9 percent in 1974, the report said.

Short-term measures to correct the imbalance include mutual efforts to stabilize em-

ployment on the part of both labor and management, establishment of an employment-stabilizing fund, redevelopment projects for major cities such as construction and engineering programs, and introduction of an unemployment insurance system, it said.

Long-term measures to that end, on the other hand, include consolidation of the complementarity between big and small industries and balanced development of local-supply and export industries, it added.

PUSAN IS FACING SLOW ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Export, Import Business

Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 Jun 80 p 8

[Text]

PUSAN — Exports and imports made through this port during the first five months of the year have decreased by nearly 20 percent from the same period last year, reflecting the current business recession in the country.

Customs officials in the nation's largest port city said that Pusan port handled 4,781,000 tons of export-import goods during the January-May period, a decrease of 19.7 percent from the 5,894 million tons in the same period last

year.

Total import goods during the period weighed 3,378,000 tons, down by 20 percent from the same period last year, while export goods topped 1,403,000 tons, up 18 percent, according to the customs officials.

In the month of May alone, however, export goods totaled only 223,000 tons, a reduction of 0.8 percent compared with May last year. Import goods in May shrank by 48 percent from the same month of the previous year.

Fishing Industry

Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 Jun 80 p 8

[Text]

PUSAN — The frigid wave of recession has hit the coastal fisheries based on this port, causing many owners of fishing boats to sell them even for half the original prices.

Namhang quay is literally packed with scores of fishing boats waiting for buyers. But few of them have been sold.

A 100-ton boat was priced at 100 million won— just 150 million won down from its price last year. But it has been simply lying at anchor as no one wants to buy it.

Business sources said that, of the total 49 fleets in Pusan, 11 had been on sale in the Namhang quay since last

month. One fleet, usually consisting of six or seven boats, is priced at between 700 and 1,000 million won, about half their prices last year.

Along with inshore fishing boats, also put on sale were some deep-sea fishing boats including those which had been catching sharks in the East China Sea.

Business sources said they feared that boat prices would fall continuously for the time being in view of the gloomy prospect for fisheries, apart from the excessively high operation expenses.

Lee Il-ho, 63, chairman of a Pusan fisheries cooperative, argued that fishing com-

panies could not make profits any longer from inshore fisheries because of the successive rises of oil prices and other costs since last year.

Currently, about 2,300 inshore fishing boats are registered with the port administration for operation around the port.

BRIEFS

INVESTIGATION OF TIMBER COMPANY--Seoul, June 19 (HAPTONG)--The special committee for national security measures announced today that it started investigation into the case of Tongmyong Timber Company, one of the country's largest plywood exporters, and detained company chairman Kang Sok-chin who has been publicly condemned as an unethical entrepreneur. The committee announcement said that investigators of its purification sub-committee also took Kang's son, Kang Chong-nam, who was now president of the bankrupt timber company and Kang's wife, Ko Ko-hwa, for questioning on their immoral acts of amassing fortune by running the company in a dishonest and wicked way. In the announcement, the purification sub-committee explained that the purpose of its investigation was to eliminate corruption and irregularity deeply embedded in the industrial community, especially in big businesses, once and for all. Another objective of the committee move is to rescue the financially ailing company, thus guaranteeing the jobs for 3,700 Tongmyong employees, it said. The investigation will concentrate on unearthing hidden wealth of the three, the announcement said. [Text] [SK190326 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0236 GMT 19 Jun 80]

POSSIBLE ELECTRONICS WORKERS' STRIKE--Pusan--A massive labor-management dispute is likely to arise at the Gold Star Co. here, one of the largest electronic goods makers in Korea, with the 1,500 laborers opposing the company's plan to move the factory and employees to its plants in other districts. The company has notified the employees that they will be transferred to plants in major industrial complexes such as Kuro, Changwon, Kumi and Kimhae, which will absorb the production facilities of the Pusan factory. Some 700 employees, however, have strongly opposed the plan, claiming that they could not but quit the company if it moved to another district because their families could not move for various reasons. They contended that the company management was actually scheming a large-scale layoff on the pretext of the factory removal in desperate efforts to tide over the recession by cutting down employees on the payroll. The company moved the radio and phonograph producing sections of the Pusan factory to its Kumi plant last June 1. October sections for electric fans and washing machines are to be moved to other plants next month. [Text] [SK180518 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Jun 80 p 8]

SOLAR HOUSES--Seoul June 10 HAPDONG-KYODO--The South Korean Government plans to encourage the construction of 15,700 solar houses by the end of 1983 with its support, sources at the Energy-Resources Ministry said Tuesday. Under a short-term solar house supply plan worked out by the ministry, 2,200 units will be erected this year, 2,000 next year, 4,500 in 1982 and 7,000 more in 1983, the sources said. The short-term plan was formulated by the ministry as part of the government efforts to increase the share of solar houses in the newly built housing units up to 20 per cent by 1991, the sources explained. According to the plan, those individuals and enterprises intending to build solar houses will be provided with various government financial support and tax favors, the sources added. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English (time not given) 10 Jun 80 OW]

SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY--Seoul June 12 OP-KYODO--South Korea's shipbuilding firms are making a good showing in their ship exports, despite the general business slump in the country since the turn of the year. Commerce-Industry Ministry officials said Thursday that this year's shipbuilding orders from abroad amounted to dollar 480.7 million in 31 projects as of the end of May, already surpassing the entire year's dollar 370 million ship export goal. Negotiations with foreign buyers are also well under way for another 36 ships worth some dollar 700 million, according to the officials. If those negotiations are successful, the Korean shipbuilding industry would be operating at 100-per cent capacity through the end of 1983. Since this year's 570 billion-won (dollar 958 million) ship export financing fund from the Export-Import Bank has been exhausted, the government is hurriedly planning to provide an additional 657.7 billion won to support private shipbuilders now negotiating with foreign buyers, the officials said. Korean-made ships are usually exported on a deferred payment basis. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English (time not given) 12 Jun 80 OW]

DELAYED BONUS PAYMENTS--Protracted stagnation is forcing businesses to delay bonus payments to their employees, which have normally been paid at the end of the second quarter and during summer vacation every year. They are facing severe financial shortages and are being forced to delay or to cut down the payments, according to business quarters yesterday. Only ICC Corp. plans to pay bonuses corresponding to 100 percent of monthly pay levels to all its employees during this summer vacation, according to them. Most businesses, however, are planning only 30-50 percent bonuses during summer days off this year, they said. As they had to pay off corporate taxes by the end of last month, they are suffering even more financial difficulties these days, they pointed out. Some businesses have also failed to pay salaries for May to their employees, they said. Many businesses have not yet decided on the scales of the bonuses for the second quarter and summer vacation, and are trying to read the bonus payment plans of other companies, they added. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Jun 80 p 7]

CAPITAL POPULATION DECENTRALIZATION PLAN REVISION

SK170142 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0108 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Seoul, June 17 (HAPTONG)--The government will revise its capital area population decentralization program to cope effectively with changing situations and conditions.

Under the original program, Seoul's population was to reach eight million in 1981, and with the construction of a new administrative capital city south of Seoul in 1986, the government had planned to curb Seoul's population to seven million, the 1976 level, first minister without portfolio Kim Chwa-kyom said Monday afternoon.

However, as Seoul's population has already exceeded the eight million level as of the end of last year, it would be inevitable for the government to revise its capital area population decentralization program, Minister Kim said.

To this end, the graduate school of environment at Seoul National University was working on a revision of the capital area population relocation program, and a revised program will be finalized toward the end of this year, said Minister Kim, who is in charge of formulation and implementation of the program.

Through consultations with the government offices concerned such as the ministries of construction and transportation, the revised program will be implemented in a manner consistent with the national land development plan and road expansion projects, Minister Kim said.

To curb population in the capital area to optimum level, it is imperative for the government to develop national land and establish educational facilities throughout the country on a more balanced basis, he pointed out.

He added that the government should step up its financial support and tax favors for the balanced development of national land and expansion of educational facilities.

Meanwhile, a high-ranking government official said Monday afternoon that a government plan to build a new administrative city south of Seoul should also be readjusted in line with the proposed revision of the capital area population decentralization program.

S. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL CONFERENCE--Tokyo June 9 KYODO--With the Japanese Government's first approval of reentry into Japan, three South Korean residents of Japan fighting for democracy in South Korea left here by air Monday evening for an international political conference in Norway. They were Pae Tong-ho, Chol Hwal-chun and Kim Yun-chong. all officials of the Union of Overseas Koreans for Democracy and Unification, and members of the Japan headquarters of the Korean Congress for Democracy and Unification. At the invitation to the union, the three Koreans will attend a meeting of socialism international chaired by former West German chancellor Willy Brandt to be held in Oslo on Thursday and Friday. They will report on the military oppression on democratic forces in South Korea at the conference. The conference has also invited Lee Gi Bung, wife of Kim Dae Jung, South Korean opposition leader, through the Japan Socialist Party. The Japanese Government's decision to approve of the Koreans' reentry into Japan can be regarded as showing the government's "displeasure" with the present situation in South Korea. The three previously applied for reentry several times when they were invited to go aboard, but the Japanese Government rejected their applications. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English (time not given) 9 Jun 80 OW]

CSO: 4120

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

HAITIAN, NORWEGIAN ENVOYS--Seoul, June 19 (HAPTONG)--President Choe Kyu-ha today received credentials separately from Haitian ambassador to Korea Raymond Mathieu and Norwegian ambassador to Korea Nils Axel Kjaergaard Nissen. [names as received] The first Haitian envoy to Korea maintains his resident office in Tokyo. Nissen is the first resident Norwegian ambassador accredited to Seoul. [Text] [SK190308 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0250 GMT 19 Jun 80]

ROK-DJIBOUTI AVIATION AGREEMENT--Seoul, June 16--South Korea and Djibouti have concluded an aviation agreement, the Foreign Ministry announced today. The signing took place in Paris on June 13 between Korean Ambassador to France Min Pyong-ki and Djibouti Ambassador to France Ahmed Ibrahim Abdi [name as received], Foreign Ministry sources said. Under the accord, the Korean national-flag carrier, Korean Air Lines (KAL) will be able to commission its planes on the Seoul-Djibouti route via Europe-Africa-the Middle East or via Southeast Asia-Africa, the sources explained. At the same time, KAL planes will also be allowed to fly to Europe or Africa beyond Djibouti, the sources said. This was the second aviation agreement signed by South Korea with an African country; South Korea has already concluded a similar accord with Liberia. This has brought to 24 the total number of foreign countries with which South Korea has concluded aviation agreements, they added. [Text] [SK160242 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0234 GMT 16 Jun 80]

CSO: 4120

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

BRIEFS

LOAN FROM IECOK--Seoul, June 17 (HAPTONG)--South Korea will ask advanced nations and international banking institutions to extend 5.5 to six billion dollars to Korea this year. The Korean request will be made at the 11th general meeting of the International Economic Consultative Organization for Korea (IECOK) opening June 23 in Paris, sources at the Economic Planning Board (EPB) said. In the wake of overall economic policy measures taken by the government on June 5, South Korea was expected to suffer a deficit of 5.5 to six billion dollars in its current account this year, far more than the 4.7 billion dollars originally estimated, the sources said. To help cover the current account deficit, South Korea will ask IECOK member nations and banking institutions for 5.5 to six billion dollars in foreign capital, the sources said. Explaining that there would be no change in Korea's outward-looking development strategy despite the recent political, economical and social situations in Korea, the Korean delegation will also urge IECOK members to step up economic cooperation and [word indistinct] expansion with South Korea, the [words indistinct] The IECOK is composed of the United States, Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Japan, Australia, Austria, Nationalist China, IBRD, IMF, ADB, UNDP and OECD. [Text] [SK170828 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0815 GMT 17 Jun 80]

TECHNOLOGY IMPORTS--Seoul June 10 OP-KYODO--Japan continues to be the leading supplier of technology to South Korea, but France and other countries are playing larger roles, the Federation of Korean Industries (FKI) said Tuesday. Of 450 firms surveyed by the FKI, 39.3 per cent were dependent on Japan for technology, and 23.4 per cent on the United States. Other figures were 14.4 per cent for West Germany, 6.5 per cent for both Britain and France, and 9.9 per cent for other countries. The FKI survey indicates that food, textile and lumber technologies are most dependent on Japan, while technical import sources are comparatively diversified in heavy and chemical industries. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English (time not given) 10 Jun 80 OW]

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